

JPRS 76201

8 August 1980

Latin America Report

No. 2174



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Argentine Reaction to Bolivian Coup Noted (Various sources, 20 Jul 80).....	1
Coup Impact Analyzed, by Luis Garasino PPC Repudiates Coup Political Groups Deplore Coup	
Argentine Comment on U.S. Navy Secretary's Trip to Brazil (Martin Olivera; CONVICCION, 5 Jul 80).....	4
Argentina, Brazil Seek Space Cooperation (LA NACION, 7 Jul 80).....	6
Montoneros Disappearance in Lima To Benefit Only Marxism (Arturo J. Velazquez; CONVICCION, 5 Jul 80).....	8
L.A. Attitude Toward Dependence, Cuban Revolution Discussed (Carlos Rangel; EL UNIVERSAL, 30 Jun 80).....	12
Brazil To Sign 10 Economic Accords With Chile in October (O GLOBO, 6 Jul 80).....	15

ARGENTINA

Briefs

Navy Building Attacked	17
Brazilian Navy Minister Visits	17
River Plate Basin Official	17

BOLIVIA

Some Miners Sign Peace Treaty With Armed Forces (LATIN, 24 Jul 80).....	18
Garcia Meza's Wife Interviewed in Lima (LATIN, 21 Jul 80).....	20

BRAZIL

Opposition Party President Urges Convocation of Constituent Assembly (O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 29 Jun 80).....	21
Campos Urges Limitation on Economic Expansion (O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 18 Jun 80).....	26
Central Bank Issues 1979 Balance of Payments Figures (CORREIO BRAZILIENSE, 2 Jul 80).....	28
Unemployment Rates Up in Rio, Sao Paulo in May (JORNAL DO BRASIL, 1 Jul 80).....	30
June Inflation Rate Lower Than in May (JORNAL DO BRASIL, 8 Jul 80).....	32
Netto Projects Inflation Drop to 40 Percent by 1982 (O GLOBO, 9 Jul 80).....	34
Galveas Puts Growth Rate at 6.5 Percent First Half of 1980 (O GLOBO, 8 Jul 80).....	36

COSTA RICA

Monge, Carazo Meet To Discuss National Issues (Eduardo Amador; LA NACION, 11 Jul 80).....	38
MRP Leader Discusses Movement's History, Goals (JUVENTUD REBELDE, 20 Jun 80).....	45

CUBA

FAR Innovators Resolve Important Logical Problems (GRANMA, 8 Jul 80).....	48
Inventors Exposition, by Enrique Sanz Fals FAR Engineers' Contribution	

Invasion of Cuba Being Prepared in United States (Various sources, 30 Jun, 1 Jul 80).....	51
Preparations in Miami Further Reportage	
Report on Soviet-Cuban Maritime Fishing Commission (Pedro Morales; MAR Y PESCA, May 80).....	57
Briefs Fishing Industry Construction Plans	59
EL SALVADOR	
PCS, FPL, RN Statement on Government Reform (AVANCE, 1-15 Jun 80).....	60
GUATEMALA	
GNT Issues Statement on Kidnaped Labor Leaders (PRENSA LIBRE, 9 Jul 80).....	66
Civic Foundation Raps U.S. Interference in Nation (EL IMPARCIAL, 7 Jul 80).....	69
NICARAGUA	
Communist Party Issues Manifesto on Labor Issues (AVANCE, 16-31 May 80).....	72
VENEZUELA	
Outgoing Soviet Ambassador Discusses Latin America (Silvia Coronil; TRIBUNA POPULAR, 27 Jun-3 Jul 80)...	76
San Tome Petroleum Drilling School Discussed (Gustavo Coronel; RESUMEN, 18 May 80).....	81

ARGENTINE REACTION TO BOLIVIAN COUP NOTED

Coup Impact Analyzed

PY212241 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 1321 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Report by Luis Garasino]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 20 Jul (NA)--The military coup in Bolivia is a new and serious problem on the Latin American scene, since it will have a short- and long-term influence on the domestic and foreign policies of many Latin American countries.

There have been no comments issued in our country except for the Radical Civic Union [UCR] foreign affairs expert, Luis Leon, who issued a strongly worded appeal for Bolivia to return to its institutional path.

This does not mean that the Bolivian situation has not caused any concern or that it has not been the subject of analysis by many Argentine sectors.

In the first place, leftist candidate Siles Zuazo's election victory and the statement issued by centrist Paz Estenssoro, his toughest rival, that he would support Siles Zuazo's election led to the belief that something was going to happen.

Moreover, in a statement made to Argentine newspaper correspondents Siles Zuazo had noted that he was not going to allow Bolivia to become after his coming to power another center of leftist agitation or a base of operations for international subversion. But statements are one thing, and deeds are something completely different.

Bolivia's neighbors, countries like Brazil and Paraguay, clearly remember the speed of events which ended the regime headed by Gen Juan Jose Torres, who found himself unable to govern because of the rising leftist sectors, which finally led to the fall of his regime.

If a decidedly leftist regime were installed in Bolivia it would become a focus of instability and problems for the entire Southern Cone. Moreover, if we consider the logical outcome of the political evolution in Brazil--which has embarked on a political process with uncertain results--and in Paraguay--which is under the shadow of Stroessner's eventual succession--the board becomes even more complicated and dangerous.

Furthermore, observers note that Gen Garcia Meza's regime seems to be different from previous Bolivian armed forces regimes which tried to carry out more or less short-term reorganization processes and later returned government power to civilians through elections.

The eight-point proclamation issued by the new Bolivian regime, however, reportedly notes that the "reconstruction" task, as it is called, is a long-term program. At least this is what is understood from past Latin American experiences in general and from Bolivia in particular.

It must also be noted that Bolivia has a very fragile economy that depends exclusively on the international tin market, and that it can easily be altered by a sale of tin reserves, such as the U.S. tin reserve.

It must also be noted that Argentina has a great interest in Bolivia, since Argentina provides substantial natural gas supplies and since Bolivia has large iron reserves like the Mutun iron field.

The political and diplomatic capacity of the Argentine Government will be tested in the next few weeks, particularly because observers find evident similarities between the recent events in Bolivia and those that took place in Argentina in March 1976.

PPC Repudiates Coup

PY211857 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 0103 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Jul (NA)--The Popular Christian Party (PPC) today repudiated the military coup in Bolivia that ousted the constitutional regime headed by Lidia Gueiler and noted that "no power attained by the power of the gun can last very long."

In a statement signed by Enrique de Vedia and Nestor Vicente, PPC president and secretary respectively, the party "severely condemns the arrogant attitude of military groups which disobey the will of the people."

The statement reads:

"The Popular Christian Party witnesses with heartache the new frustration that the Bolivian people are experiencing. It also severely condemns the arrogant attitude of military groups which are trampling on the Bolivian people's rights and thus disobeying their will.

"We express our solidarity with the people of Bolivia whose voice, according to La Paz Archbishop Jorge Manrique, is trying to be silenced in its demands for justice and well-being.

"No power attained by the power of the gun can last very long and the will of the people will find its path to victory."

Political Groups Deplore Coup

PY211900 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 20 Jul 80 p 11

[Excerpt] (Noticias Argentinas)--Argentine politicians have spoken out against the recent military coup in Bolivia. The Socialist International was asked to claim for "respect for the population's will" by the Popular Socialist Party of Argentina.

Luis Leon, a former legislator for the Radical Party, who is in charge of the party's international relations, asked the Argentine Government not to recognize the new Bolivian military regime.

Leon said that the "Bolivian coup is shameful to America, and a menace to the continent's peace."

Finally, the communist youth expressed their "solidarity with the youth and the people of Bolivia," claiming of an end to the "fascist subversion and terrorism" there.

CSO: 3010

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ARGENTINE COMMENT ON U.S. NAVY SECRETARY'S TRIP TO BRAZIL

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 5 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Martin Olivera]

[Text] The United States secretary of the Navy, Edward Hidalgo, who is in Brazil continuing on his Latin American tour, made some statements yesterday that, because of their implications, make it possible to catch sight of what kind of tone Washington is trying to impose on its relations with Brasilia and, in a certain way, what its views are with regard to Latin America

Hidalgo denied that his trip had anything to do with the supposed South Atlantic Defense Treaty -- a topic that is somewhat displeasing to the Brazilians because of their political impossibility of participating in it, in view of the practice of apartheid in South Africa -- but he stressed Brazil's strategic value to the West.

The American secretary emphasized "Brazil's important strategic position on the ocean routes," and he stated that "the world's problems are very complex, the latent Soviet threat is very strong and, therefore, the collaboration of friends must be requested against the emergence of another Afghanistan."

These statements conflict somewhat with the statements made in Buenos Aires a few days ago, more protocolar and less political, and they probably give some indication concerning the importance assigned by the Carter administration to Brazil and Argentina in defense of the West.

This does not mean that Hidalgo's trip to our country was not important. Much to the contrary, the handling of military assistance, curtailed by the Humphrey-Kennedy amendment, and the interest shown in reequipping the Argentine Navy, are strategically very important aspects. They are merely different from the international policy aspects revealed in Brasilia.

According to Hidalgo's statements in Brasilia, the Carter administration is probably in agreement, at present, with the point of view of Henry Kissinger with regard to giving Brazil a kind of "privileged treatment" within Latin America, because that country is regarded as an "emerging power."

That point of view, current during the presidency of Richard Nixon, rests on the belief that someone has to exercise leadership in Latin America to preserve Western interests. This stand coincides significantly with the interests of the Trilateral Commission on the role of Brazil and Argentina. This fact emerged very clearly when Hidalgo mentioned the need for requesting collaboration from "friendly countries" to "prevent an emergence of another Afghanistan." That friendly country -- let us say, rather, "more friendly" -- is probably Brazil in the eyes of Washington, and the greatest effort and, therefore, the greatest support will probably be channeled toward Brazil. Another significant detail is Hidalgo's denial with regard to the fact that the topic of the 200 miles of sovereignty demanded by the South American countries and not agreed to by the United States was discussed.

Here, the matter is simplified: Hidalgo went to Brazil to discuss those aspects necessary for the international defense of the interests of the United States -- of the West -- leaving to one side anything that might give rise to discussions.

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CSO: 3010

ARGENTINA, BRAZIL SEEK SPACE COOPERATION

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 7 Jul 80 p 16

[Text] "Brazil, like any developing country, finds it difficult to handle by itself expensive aerospace research and development programs that might be of a priority nature for it. The result is that the Brazilians appear to be desirous of broad cooperation with Argentina in various fields of this activity." This statement was made in part of a conversation with LA NACION by the chairman of the National Commission for Space Research (CNIE), Brig Gen Miguel Sanchez Pena. That agency is under the Argentine Air Force and is responsible, all over the country, for the peaceful use of outer space, by means of the data provided by research satellites and research rockets for the upper atmosphere or for detection of natural resources. Brigadier General Sanchez Pena went to Brazil at the invitation of the Aerospace Technology Center (CTA), which is under the Brazilian Air Force and which, in turn, has the Research and Development Institute (IPD) and the Space Activities Institute (IAE), among others, under it.

Possible Space Cooperation

Sanchez Pena stated that, based on the agreements signed by Argentina and Brazil during the visit paid to our country by President Piqueirodo, it might be possible to reach a cooperative agreement between both nations on certain topics, among which the Brazilians," he said, "showed special interest in our payload development programs.

"At present, we have the project that we call 200/300 under development. It consists in a payload applied to remote sensors and carried by a Castor rocket that drops by parachute later and obtains photographs for the detection of natural resources. It is a project," he added, "that we have been developing for some time now and is similar to one underway in the CTA, at San Jose dos Campos."

He stated that Argentina would be interested in a cooperation agreement on that matter. "It is also interested in improving the rocket carrying that payload, which is not a satellite carrier, far from it. For example," he went on to say, "it might be an evolution of our Castor and a similar

evolution of the Brazilian Sonda rocket. The Sonda-3 rocket is similar, give or take a few kilograms, to the Castor rocket with which we experimented at CEIPA [Rocket Testing and Launching Center] in Chamical, the Antarctic and Peru. The Brazilians launched Sonda-3 at Barra do Inferno, which is where they have the launching base."

All the above-mentioned rockets are two stage and thus their scheduled evolution will continue, because they will be used only for upper atmosphere research or as carriers of payloads applicable to remote sensors. The IAE developed and produced the Sonda in three types: 1, 2 and 3, which are differentiated from each other by the altitude that they can attain.

"This future cooperation agreement," Sanchez Pena added, "will probably be made on the basis of an exchange of data and technology. It would tend to integrate the efforts of the aerospace development agencies of both countries, which are proceeding on parallel paths in this matter, with similar developments at this time and which have reached the same degree of progress."

Neither Aircraft nor Missiles

During the stay by Sanchez Pena in Brazil, cablegrams coming from there reported that he had talked concerning planned cooperation agreements for producing combat aircraft and missiles. He said: "I talked with those who had invited me, the directors of CTA, Maj Gen Bertolino Joachim Goncalves Netto, of IAE, Brig Gen Hugo de Oliveira Piva, and of INPE [National Space Research Institute], Dr Nelson de Jesus Parada. But I did not talk with them at all about combat aircraft, or missiles, or agreements to produce them, and I did not talk either," he stated, "with the press or make statements in that connection.

"A trip to EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] to become acquainted with its facilities was included in the trip schedule. There already had been a trip by the chief of materiel of the Argentine Air Force in connection with the planned agreements for producing aircraft and in whose area the matter falls. Thus, I absolutely did not discuss the topic.

"With regard to missiles, I did not even discuss this point either. The CNIE is not set for developing missiles, which is a terminology for rockets of a military type and of the type of Pirana, a rocket with which I was neither familiar nor saw there. The only thing that I knew about the Pirana, from what has been published in newspapers, was that it has given rise there to a controversy on whether or not to produce it. And there was no visit to Brasilia, referred to in those same cablegrams." Brigadier General Sanchez Pena concluded by saying that "we did not talk about communications satellites either, because that is a matter coordinated with our Secretariat of State for Communications and, therefore, was not a topic directly connected with the trip to San Jose dos Santos."

MONTONEROS DISAPPEARANCE IN LIMA TO BENEFIT ONLY MARXISM

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 5 Jul 80 p 13

[Article by Arturo J. Velasquez: "Vienna Branch of Amnesty International Exploits Confused Disappearance of Five Argentinians"]

[Text] In an obvious campaign to destabilize the democratic processes being recorded on the continent, the Amnesty International organization denounced, without proofs, the death of two subversive individuals in Lima. Adversely affected: Peru, Bolivia, Argentina and the whole southern area of the continent. Beneficiary: tenacious international Marxism.

At a time when the Latin American countries, both the ones governed by civilian governments and the ones that have military regimes, are trying to adjust to the new circumstances in the world and particularly to the pragmatic turnabout undergone by United States foreign policy, international Marxism news factories are operating incessantly with actions intended for disturbing the various national processes and, in general, for destabilizing the whole region to the benefit of Moscow's boldfaced geopolitical offensive on the continent.

This time the pretext was the confused episode of the five Argentine exiles, presumably kidnaped in Lima, whose whereabouts are still shrouded in mystery. According to the Peruvian Ministry of Interior, three "subversive individuals" entered Peru illegally and were deported to Bolivia. But the Bolivian Government denied any knowledge of the case, stating that the supposed "receipt" that Peru states it has in its possession was obtained by the force of Bolivian border authorities.

As can be seen, the most absolute confusion. Nevertheless, with a complete disregard for the most elementary rules of respect for international co-existence, the Austrian branch of the Amnesty International human rights organization denounced yesterday in Vienna that Argentinians Federico Prias Alberga and Julia Ines Santo de Acebal were tortured to death in a convalescent home for Peruvian Army officers in Lima.

The organization, whose headquarters operates in London with powerful financial means of unknown although presumable origin, had reported publicly on the arrest of the Argentinians, precisely during the course of the official trip to Vienna by the Argentine foreign minister, Carlos Washington Pastor, who -- according to leaks from the European press (see panel [not reproduced]) -- raised the need, during his recent trip, for the government authorities in the Old World to abandon once and for all the irresponsible prejudices that led them, at times, to foment the anti-Argentina campaign motivated by Marxism and to remain in a position to evaluate the new situation in the country with objectivity.

According to Amnesty International, the Argentinians presumably dead were arrested together with their fellow countrymen Noemi Esther Gianetti de Molfino, a member of Mothers of Vanished Persons movement, Julio Cesar Ramirez and Aldo Alberto Moran, for whose lives the organization also fears.

Disturbance as an Objective

In addition to the explanation of what has really happened to the five persons mentioned above and an identification of those responsible for the presumed events, the episode and its immediate propagandistic utilization leaves only a lamentable balance of disturbance of the domestic activity of several nations and it exposes the malicious intentions of those who, prevented from using tanks as in Afghanistan, spare no means for achieving their expansionist aims.

Let us see.

1. Peru is gravely harmed. It has just successfully concluded a difficult process of democratization with the election of Fernando Belaunde Terry as constitutional president. The statements made by Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia give an idea of the atmosphere that is to prevail in that country in connection with the matter. He said that he had become aware of the case only when he read the communique from the Ministry of Interior announcing deportation of the five subversive individuals, presumed to be members of the Montoneros terrorist gang.

On his part, Belaunde stated to newsmen that he could take no official action until he took office on 28 July, but, nevertheless, he did not hesitate to demand a complete explanation of what had happened from the outgoing military government.

To make the situation still worse, several Peruvian publications reported that the Argentinians were kidnaped by Army Intelligence officers of both countries in a joint operation. A cablegram from the LATIN News Agency, transmitted yesterday, states textually that "there is growing concern in some sectors of the (Peruvian) Armed Forces that the presumed kidnaping has gravely clouded the image of the military, both here and abroad. The opinion among young officers," it adds, "is that Gen Pedro Richter, prime minister and minister of War, must resign immediately, an Army source said."

The seriousness of this possibility should be noted, bearing in mind that Richter had been scheduled to take over as commander in chief of the Army, once the civilian government began operating.

Moreover, Peru is becoming the scene of another of the favorite tactics of the Marxist propaganda mills: the "cultural protest."

A group of 46 Peruvian intellectuals, politicians, newsmen, musicians and writers protested in a communique over the arrest, on Peruvian territory, of a group of Argentinians designated as "Montoneros."

The communique states that it is not in accordance with "Peru's moral tradition to turn over political refugees."

The communique adds that this would make the country an accomplice "in the death or injuries that those refugees may suffer" and Peru, as a signatory of the United Nations Charter, "is legally obliged to give asylum to political refugees."

It also states that the "persecution of Argentinian exiles by commandos connected with the security services of Argentina" might give rise to violence and terrorism in Peru and a deterioration of social relations in that country.

After stating that the present Peruvian Government has not given thought to those effects, the signers of the communique say that without taking a leftist or a rightist stand there is "a moral obligation to protect political refugees, to respect international rules and a pragmatic need for preventing Peru from becoming the scene of international violence."

Against National Processes

2. The uncertain way in which the affair is being handled is no less harmful to Bolivia, which has also just tested its course toward democratization in a situation of institutional instability whose epilogue is not yet in sight. The Bolivian president, Lidia Gueiler, went so far as to suggest that she might boycott the inauguration of President-elect Belaunde Terry at the end of this month, unless she receives a satisfactory explanation.

3. Obviously, Argentina is harmed while it is reappearing again on the international scene, tied to an obscure affair in which it cannot have intervened at all and much less through intelligence officers of its Army, involved, just like the rest of the Armed Forces, in promoting the Process of National Reorganization and the subsequent institutionalization of the Republic, after the military victory against terrorist subversion.

An attempt is made incidentally to show that "repression by Argentine militarism" goes beyond frontiers, in a search to lessen our country's relations with its neighbors.

4. At a supranational level of analysis, the episode that is disturbing the relations of three mutually friendly countries is damaging, on an overall basis, the atmosphere of peaceful coexistence in the Southern Cone, recently strengthened by the agreements achieved between the presidents of Brazil and Argentina and by the hopeful expectation with which the people of Chile and Argentina are awaiting the results of papal mediation in the southern conflict over the Beagle Channel.

2. The campaign is also aiming at making the pragmatic relationship of calm coexistence between civilian and military governments, which learned to overcome useless misunderstandings through the force of history and higher national and continental interests, antagonistic.

One Single Beneficiary

Moreover, it is too enlightening to make a thorough analysis of the consequences of the comments generated yesterday in the Austrian capital. At the same time, it harms two advanced processes of democratization (Peru and Bolivia), it seeks to reupdate the issue of human rights (Argentina), and it aims at preventing consolidation of the peaceful interrelation between countries in the Southern Cone by trying to intensify the conflicts between civilian and military governments. Apparently, everyone is harmed, but since this has no political logic, it is only a question of inferring who the beneficiary is, and under the circumstances through which the dynamics of international interests are going at present, it will not be difficult for any observer, and less so for Argentinians, to find a solution to the riddle.

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CSO: 3010

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

L.A. ATTITUDE TOWARD DEPENDENCE, CUBAN REVOLUTION DISCUSSED

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 30 Jun 80 Sec 4 p 1

[Article by Carlos Rangel: "The Latin American Neurosis"]

In recent years it has no longer been in fundamental matters but in superficial ones that the United States has displayed its myopic lack of interest in Latin American problems as a whole. It has shown that it is ready to concern itself with specific situations, such as clandestine immigration and other situations arising from its proximity to Mexico, which it cannot ignore; it wants to continue to have influence in the region but does not want to admit any special responsibility and even less to assert an imaginary mystic solidarity, as in the past.

Hence, the various Latin American countries have found themselves progressively abandoned since 1966 (date of the intervention by the Marines sent by Johnson to the Dominican Republic as the last reflex action of agonizing Monroeism) by the power that had "overprotected" them for such a long time. And this happened in the years that they had to strive to adapt themselves to the enormous confusion brought about by the Cuban revolution.

The only political system (the most stable and the most astute one in Latin America) that has managed to weather that storm unscathed has been Mexico's. Mexico was the only Latin American country that did not go along with the United States in the matter of economic and diplomatic ostracism of Cuba. It refused to break diplomatic relations with Fidel Castro's regime and it thus managed to preserve its "progressive" image abroad and at the same time to isolate the insignificant extreme left at home, while it mercilessly crushed not only the few pathetic local members of guerrilla cells, but also, in passing, the university students, who were murdered by the hundreds in 1968 during a demonstration in the center of the capital. Venezuela, for its part, having rid itself of a military dictatorship shortly before Batista's fall in Cuba (1958), had the unusual good luck in the years that followed to find rulers capable of establishing and defending truly democratic institutions in the face of the double challenge by the military rightists and the armed leftists, actively inspired and impelled by Havana.

Elsewhere the Cuban revolution's wave of expansion caused disturbances that still endure, without managing to establish anywhere a truly socialist regime, not even "military socialism," because the "Peruvian model" attained a sort of perfection in economic and political failure. What Castroism did manage to do was to kindle tragic civil wars a little everywhere, and assist in the overthrow of old-line democracies (such as those of Uruguay and Chile). The visible corollary has been the upsurge of a new type of rightist authoritarianism based, as in the past, on military power, but even more implacable, to the extent that for the first time since the establishment of professional armies in Latin America the "military party" is dealing with the problem of its survival in a hemispheric and global political context which, in Cuba, led to the dissolution of the regular Armed Forces and the shooting, jailing or exiling of all officers.

Nowhere is this situation more disheartening than in Argentina, a country which unquestionably was (and essentially still is) the most advanced one in Latin America and which, due to the nightmare in which it is entangled, lays bare the difficulty that the Hispanic-American culture has in overcoming its political underdevelopment--quite comparable to a serious neurosis--due fundamentally to the fact that we have had to share the "New World" with the United States and that up to now we remain the dark past (according to our own inner convictions) of the diptych of the great American adventure.

Therefore I do not dare to be optimistic about the possibilities our America has of achieving a political evolution in the near future that can free it from permanent crisis and from fluctuations between economically incompetent and suicidally inclined populist democratic regimes on the one hand, and authoritarian regimes equally or even more incompetent on the other, with special cases such as the "Mexican system," and eccentric deviations such as the Cuban totalitarian regime. Almost without exception, the most gifted and most cultured Latin American intellectuals (since 1960 almost all of them have been "leftists" and admirers of the Fidel Castro) continue to carefully sidestep a profound critical reflection regarding our society and they persist in passionately dedicating themselves to the opposite scheme: to reinforcing the fixed and paralyzing concept that all of Latin America's problems are caused by foreign agents and that the solution (the retaliation) is to be found in */the revolution/* [in italics]. And thus, for example, Latin American economists have made a disproportionate contribution to the theory of dependence as a sufficient explanation for underdevelopment, without concerning themselves in the least with the fact that countries such as the United States, in the first place, but also Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Spain, have each in their own way overcome this problem, and that countries such as Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore, are doing this now.

Therefore, it is not surprising that Fidel Castro and his revolution continue to enjoy an enormous and deep-rooted prestige in Latin America which is difficult for a European observer, even a leftist, to understand nowadays. For the latter, Castro appears already exposed as quite a despicable tyrant;

his revolution seems to be a frightfully expensive failure for the Cuban people, and even for all of Latin America. Its only noteworthy contribution to the affairs of our times is a complete submission to the Soviet's strategic designs, to whom Castro has delivered Cuba's youth so that they could first become an excessively large army and later an expeditionary force. This scheme must have been in the Soviets' minds for some time, at least since 1965. But what may appear to any non-Latin American observer as something shameful for the Cuban nation and a savage abuse of its youth, who are compelled to play the part of "the Senegalese of the Soviet empire," gives added merit to Fidel in Latin America. The pro-Soviet or more generally "leftist" Latin Americans are not the only ones who have failed to criticize Fidel regarding this. Almost exactly like the leftists, the Latin American social democrats, liberals and even conservatives (and many of the military) feel a secret pride in being "decolonized" because soldiers "from here" for the first time in history have set foot in Africa, the Maghreb, Yemen, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Cambodia.

The Cuban revolution's bankruptcy has been universally admitted, except in Latin America.

When Fidel was received on an official visit to Mexico in May 1979, President Lopez Portillo greeted him at the airport as "one of the men of this century." Lopez Portillo's hyperbole, whether sincere or hypocritical, presumably helped him in his country's public opinion. There is cause to reflect when we note that over the last 20 years, 4 leaders of the "Mexican system," quite different from one another in other respects (Presidents Lopez Mateos, Diaz Ordaz, Echeverria and now Lopez Portillo), have all tried to consolidate their position and the dubious legitimacy of the only Mexican party (the Institutional Revolutionary Party) by declaring an invariable friendship for Fidel Castro.

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CSO: 3010

BRAZIL TO SIGN 10 ECONOMIC ACCORDS WITH CHILE IN OCTOBER

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Jul 80 p 37

[Text] Brasilia--Brazil and Chile are to sign at least 10 economic agreements and covenants during President Figueiredo's visit to Santiago in October. At least 40 separate subjects are being analyzed by the two countries.

At the government level, agreements will be signed for developing the natural gas existing in the Strait of Magellan, setting up a steel mill in the Punta Arenas region to utilize the gas deposits in the region and Brazilian iron ore.

The two countries are also studying the chances for cooperating in the petroleum sector--prospecting on the continental shelf and offshore--and in industrialization of Brazilian bauxite in the Carajas region, due to Chilean aluminum needs.

Maritime Agreement

Currently, 90 percent of bilateral trade is by sea, through the Strait of Magellan or the Panama Canal. The possibility that the two countries will surpass the \$1 billion mark in the trade balance--emphasized in the joint communique signed by foreign affairs ministers Rene Rojas and Saraiva Guerreiro--will result in presidents Joao Figueiredo and Augusto Pinochet signing a new maritime agreement. The objective is to make exports between the two countries more operational and economical through practical measures such as the "roll-on-roll-off" system, where loaded trucks are shipped directly in the boats, considerably reducing unloading and delivery time for the merchandise.

At the private-enterprise level, the BRASILINVEST group is studying with the Copper Corporation (CODELCO), which administers the major Chilean copper mines, acquisition of a mine and installation of an iron and steel mill for industrializing copper in Sao Paulo and of aluminum in southern Chile, using the region's abundant energy, still underdeveloped in industrial terms.

To make these associations more feasible, they will be developed through signing in October an agreement that prevents double taxation and is already

being analyzed by experts from both countries, based upon similar agreements that have been signed by Brazil with Argentina and Italy.

Brazil and Chile will also sign agreements in the social area (insurance for citizens who work in both countries), in the plant-health sector to assure quality of agricultural and animal products (Chile exports beans to Brazil and imports sugar and coffee) and in the technological area, where the National Scientific and Technological Development Council (CNPq) is studying setting up a program with the National Commission for Scientific Research of Chile (CONICIZE).

Nuclear Agreement

The Chilean government is not interested in installing a power reactor for the peaceful use of atomic energy, according to Chilean diplomats. In the current stage Chile has an advanced program in the sector, inferior only to the Brazilian, Argentine and Mexican programs. The nuclear agreement to be signed with Brazil will be basic, at the level of technological cooperation, since Chilean energy needs will be met by developing the nation's water resources.

8834

CSO: 3001

BRIEFS

NAVY BUILDING ATTACKED--(Noticias Argentinas)--An uninhabited navy building used to lodge senior and junior officers was attacked a little after midnight yesterday by gunmen firing from vehicles on an adjacent road, the navy high command reported yesterday. The unoccupied building, located in Villa Adelina, 50 metres from the Pan American Highway between Yrigoyen and Thames streets, was shot at by passengers of an F-100 Ford pick-up truck and a Ford Falcon from the exit ramp of the highway. The attackers were fired back at by neighbourhood security personnel, but apparently the terrorists escaped without suffering any casualties. Although the house, which is surrounded by a wire fence, was hit there were no victims reported. [Text] [PY231239 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 22 Jul 80 p 11]

BRAZILIAN NAVY MINISTER VISITS--(Noticias Argentinas)--Brazilian Navy Minister Admiral Maximiliano Eduardo da Silva Fonseca arrived here yesterday for a 6-day visit. Da Silva Fonseca arrived at Aeroparque at 1110, and was received by Admiral Armando Lambruschini, head of the Argentine Navy. The Brazilian minister was accompanied by his wife Heloisa Plamar Fonseca, his cabinet head Rear Admiral Murillo Cruz Guimaraes de Souza Lima and his aide Captain Francisco Nogueira de Oliveira Filho. During a speech given after landing at the airport, da Silva Fonseca said that he was here on a "professional and courtesy visit," and that he will be visiting the navy bases of Mar del Plata and Puerto Belgrano during his stay. Lambruschini said during his speech that he and the Brazilian Navy minister will discuss the possibility of establishing yearly joint operations exercises instead of having them every two years. [PY221400 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 21 Jul 80 p 11]

RIVER PLATE BASIN OFFICIAL--Buenos Aires, 21 Jul (NA)--An authorized government house source reported today that Gen Jose Sexton (Ret) has been appointed president of the National River Plate Basin Commission. General Sexton will replace Gen Jaime de Nevares (Ret) who resigned in December 1979. [PY230128 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 2207 GMT 21 Jul 80 PY]

CSO: 3020

SOME MINERS SIGN PEACE TREATY WITH ARMED FORCES

PY241833 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1801 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 24 Jul (LATIN)--Official sources have reported that the miners of two mining districts today returned to work after signing accords with the armed forces and officials of the state mining company.

A spokesman of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) told LATIN that as a result of these accords approximately 10,000 miners will resume their normal activities in Catavi and Quechisla, approximately 350 km south of La Paz.

Catavi is considered to be one of the mines which produces most of the tin in the world. Its 5,000 workers maintain a production rate of approximately 4,500 tons per year.

The COMIBOL official indicated that the agreement signed with these districts is part of the negotiations launched on orders of the military government aimed at arriving at a peaceful solution of the status quo.

The miners have been the defensive pillar of the democratic process thwarted on 17 July by a coup d'etat and up to last night they were staunchly resisting in compliance with the general strike and road-blocks ordered by the Bolivian Labor Central (COB) after the constitutional government was overthrown.

A Mineworkers Union leader who called this news agency to learn about the latest developments in the mining sector and who is in clandestine activity said that "if this information is true, I will have to admit that it is the first sign that there has been a weakening in the miners' courageous struggle."

Almost all 500,000 Bolivian mine workers were last night experiencing the pressure of a vast military siege which surrounded their camps and which had a great impact on food supplies to these main mining districts.

The union leader who confirmed that the Freedom Radio network has ceased its broadcasts, the spokesman of the miners resistance, said: They will probably win the battle by spreading hunger...

The number of victims from the clashes that took place in the area between miners and the armed forces is still not known.

Radio Siglo XX reported on Tuesday night about the death of a worker that was identified as Javier Ascuy.

The I Corps command station in Oruro--300 km south of La Paz--officially announced yesterday that an unspecified number of soldiers and civilians died on Sunday during clashes in the Huanuni and Colquiri districts.

CSO: 3010

GARCIA MEZA'S WIFE INTERVIEWED IN LIMA

PY212130 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1851 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 21 Jul (LATIN)--The wife of Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the new military president of Bolivia, today justified the coup d'etat in Bolivia and reasserted the charges of the new authorities that the elections were fraudulent.

Norma Garcia Meza, who is in Lima with her three adolescent sons, told CARETAS magazine that she knew nothing about the coup that her husband led when she came with her family to Lima a few days ago. She said: "We did not know anything. We learned everything from the newspapers; otherwise, I would not have come." She added that she has been unable to talk with her husband since the day of the coup.

Asked what the situation was in Bolivia when she left La Paz, Norma Garcia Meza said: "The people in general asked my husband to intervene, to do something. The people, those who are aware, who are loyal to the nationalist cause, asked him to intervene. The peasants visited him every day. They even told him they would block the roads. I heard that people told him that he had to put an end to this situation."

Asked about the elections held on 29 June, which was the most recent attempt in Bolivia to achieve a democratic government, she said: "There were no democratic elections. It was a fraud. That is crystal clear, and the entire population knows it."

Asked about reports from Bolivia that there have been clashes in La Paz, with many dead and wounded, Gen Garcia Meza's wife said: "I do not believe it. My husband is a very proper man. If there have been problems, they were caused by the activists. But they are few; they are not the majority of the people."

Mrs Garcia Meza arrived in Lima on 14 July to see her 13-year-old son Luis participate in a horse jumping competition.

According to CARETAS magazine Mrs Garcia Meza, her son Luis and her daughters--15-year-old Susana and 16-year-old Maria Luisa--will return to Bolivia this week.

BRAZIL

OPPOSITION PARTY PRESIDENT URGES CONVOCAION OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Jun 80 p 5

[Text] Brasilia--"Inflation at 100 percent a year, senseless foreign indebtedness, false priorities, monumental projects--a whole range of distortions which will lead the country into illegitimacy of the authority, of the system--this is the origin of all the evils." This statement was made by Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party], who has no faith in the success of the battle against inflation "if all the way from Roberto Campos' laundress up through the businessmen, everyone is buying and selling with belief in inflation while no one believes in the government."

"There is a crisis of credibility. The government has no credibility because it has no popular origin," the president of the PMDB said in an exclusive interview granted to O ESTADO. He noted that the country is "experiencing a profound and serious crisis and everyone is asking where we are going, what is going to happen, how will we get out of this?"

Within this context, in his view, the opposition "should howl, should shout," and the struggle of the PMDB is to remove the hindrance blocking communication between society and its great platform, its number-one priority, is a constituent national assembly.

The president of the PMDB has no objection if the successor to Joao Figueiredo is a military officer, but he believes that even the officers themselves are unwilling to have "possession of the epaulets and the stars of a general" be a basic condition for becoming president of the republic. Ulysses Guimaraes believes that the military have a responsibility in view of the present Brazilian situation, but he says that "the information is available to establish that many of these errors do not have the support of the military in their vast majority."

Violence

"Brazilian society, in the opposition, in the press, radio and television, has repeatedly been the victim of violence: it is shock treatment.

Arbitrary action, lack of freedom, the censorship which existed for a long time, poor distribution of income, wage confiscation, the elimination of the old parties, in particular the one opposition party--all of this is violence, with the suspension of government terms and the response of the government to the strikes in the ABC [Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo do Campo, and Sao Caetano do Sul] sector," Ulysses said.

"The greatest violence, however, is the illegitimacy of the regime, which is what is oppressing the country. There is talk of a strong executive. And we have had one which, more than strong, is arbitrary. For what purpose? What is the result? Monumental projects and prestige?"

In his view, the illegitimacy of the regime will lead to lack of credibility, and as a result the nation will in the end gamble against the government, "and this should not be called unpatriotic, because there is a credibility crisis."

"And we have the expressions of disapproval to demonstrate this. Those who sow the wind will reap the storm. Those who sow illicit bribes, as was the case in Sao Paulo and other states, and think that to govern is to give receptions instead of undertaking projects for the people, will reap jeers of disapproval. And the boing is already being manifested in categorical fashion. We are seeing this."

"The only solution which is not traumatic, not surgical," in his view, "is a constituent national assembly. If the government does not proceed with this measure in time, the country runs the risk of the classic solution adopted in Brazil, with military pronouncements, or a solution born in the streets." The president of the PMDB went on to say that the time has come for the government to understand that it has exhausted its arsenal of promises and possibilities, and the people no longer believe in the open approach, in the battle against inflation. This opposition leader believes that Brazil can achieve a constituent assembly as it achieved amnesty, as it recovered certain rights thanks to popular pressure, rather than by bestowal, and that the government should be aware of this, should "believe in the people, in dynamism and in national movement."

Ulysses Guimaraes does not agree with those who claim that the opposition has lost its head. But he asks: "What can it do? It can shout, it can roar, it can howl, because exclamatory language is not enough." And he confirmed that so long as Brazil does not have a political definition, there cannot be an economic and social definition. "Inflation will continue at a high rate, problems will continue to fester beneath the surface and when they break forth it will be violently."

The president of the PMDB reacted against the statement that his party has no alternative program of government, recalling that although it has a wide range of basic measures, the group must be realistic and cannot put the cart before the horse.

"A party needs to have its priorities. It can lose its way in a sometimes very broad survey of the problems, lacking the conditions to offer or struggle for solutions. Its basic struggle is to remove the rubble of arbitrary authority, because without this measure, none of the others would have any reason for being."

Without risking a prediction about who will succeed Figueiredo, this leader believes that Brazil's conjectures should not reach so far. "I believe that this year is crucial and vital. It is a year of definition, not only political, but popular as well. Popular pressure, the boozing, the signs of change are there. The seizure of the soybeans, for example, which the government withdrew."

If the opposition groups achieve a majority in 1982, "they should immediately convoke a constituent assembly with authority different from that of the ordinary legislature, as the product of a national debate." In his view, there will be no constitutional legitimacy with the conversion of the general elections in 1982 into a constituent assembly.

Cautiously, the president of the PMDB discussed the military question, so much discussed in the plenary session of the chamber by its leaders, in the following terms:

"The military have a responsibility (for the situation in the country). A part of the military, obviously. We do not oppose a military candidate, we may have one. But to be military, to have the epaulets and stars of a general as a basic condition for being president of the country--obviously the military themselves cannot agree with this. The facts are there for establishing that many of these errors do not have the support of the military in their vast majority, and I would even give an example. We have won elections in such cities as Rezende, Onasco, Guarulhos, Sao Jose dos Campos, and Picos (Piaui) representing an important military base, localities in a word where the opposition triumphed because broad sectors of the military and their families are in disagreement with the prevailing situation."

To a question as to whether he endorses the criticisms of the party leadership of the military, Ulysses Guimaraes answered:

"This depends on the methods and the temperament of each individual. What he says is the responsibility of each parliamentarian. In a democratic system, one sees, for example, what Carter says about Kennedy and vice versa. What is said about Juscelino, what they said about Getulio, what is said about Dutra. No one agrees with this. I do not agree with what has been said, including the personal attacks and attacks on families. The fact is that they trust in the judgment of the public, in the judgment of history, and today, Juscelino is even to have a monument here in Brazil."

According to the president of the PMDB, "it is the process more than individuals which counts here, because even if we had a civilian, if a civilian were made president of the republic by indirect election, it is obvious that the errors lie more with the system than with the men. It is the system, the arbitrary authority, the fact of muffling, of having silenced the voice of society, which is more in error than the individuals." And here, in his view, "is the cancer which must be rooted out. Whether an individual is an officer or not military therefore is irrelevant. Our criticism and our opposition have much more to do with the system than the individual, and the men make great errors because of the system, because of the arbitrary regime."

As to the suits brought against deputies on the initiative of the executive branch, Ulysses Guimaraes said: "I believe that they should not have been brought and I have even pointed to examples not only here but elsewhere, in other countries. Obviously I believe that if there is some excess or exaggeration, the greatest critic which exists is public opinion, the judgment of the public."

Ulysses Guimaraes attributed the fears which political leaders such as himself, Tancredo Neves and others, always moderate in their language, have expressed in vehement terms to the experience gained in participation of the convulsive processes in Brazil. "I have toured the country and seen signs of impatience. Recently the business sectors have sought us out and made their keen concern plain. It would be an unforgivable omission if we failed to make explicit, to carry to the government, these worries of which it seems unaware."

"In the diary of Louis XVI," Ulysses Guimaraes recalled, "the entry for 14 July was 'Nothing today.' But the people had already stormed the Bastille. There are many people who write this in their diary and attend parties, receptions and demonstrations and say that nothing is happening. There is even a small group taking photographs to see if it is not the same faces, the same individuals, who are going here and there booing the president of the republic and the government. And the press is greatly to blame, although it only reports the errors and mistakes of the government."

Ironically, he added: "The press then is infiltrated by communists, and is hostile to the government. The opposition is ill-brought-up and has lost its head. And there is a team traveling about the country, where the 'itinerant government' goes, with experts in booing. And they blame the people for inflation, saying that they are buying too much and spending desperately. The government should cease to listen to the tune 'Everything's Coming Up Roses.'"

"Where Sao Paulo is concerned," the deputy went on to say, "we had superimposed upon the general crisis, the crisis afflicting the entire country, the method of action of Governor Paulo Maluf who, instead of resolving crises or seeking to resolve them, is creating new crises within the crises."

We warned of this when he was elected to government. If he exerts pressure on the legislative assembly as he is doing, if he engages in bribery as he has done, it is obvious that this is not the behavior of a governor but of an electoral boss." Ulysses Guimaraes went on to say that "in a state like Sao Paulo, with the population it has, the problems take on an acute aspect, while we have a governor who attends receptions and travels abroad in his accustomed luxury, knowing that the problem would not be resolved, seeking to resolve problems which are not specific to Sao Paulo, attacking the public opinion by attacking the conscience of the opposition with his way of bribing prefects and aldermen and offering them here at receptions in Brasilia on a silver platter, like the head of John the Baptist. In the final analysis, all of this reveals such recklessness, such lack of sense, of good sense, that obviously it has led to what it has and could not have failed to. It is as I said at the beginning: he who sows the wind harvests the storm, and he is harvesting what he sowed: he is a sower of crisis, injustice, unworthy enticement."

"What is being seen is that instead of correction, there is a repetition of this exhibitionist style of government in praise of the itinerant government," the president of the PMDB concluded.

5157

CSO: 3001

BRAZIL

CAMPOS URGES LIMITATION ON ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Jun 80 p 22

[Text] There are many paths leading to inflation and few leading away from it. Recession is a rapid solution, but Brazil cannot opt for this alternative because it is not in a position to tolerate the negative effects which this measure would cause in the social sector. The problems Brazil faces today are very similar to those experienced in 1966, and like what was done in that era, it will now be necessary to reduce economic growth to a level which it is hard to set in advance, but which can be estimated at about 5 percent per year.

This, in brief, summarizes the views defended yesterday by the former planning minister, Roberto de Oliveira Campos, in an address to the Trade Federation of the State of Sao Paulo. "If recession means negative growth for a minimal time of two consecutive quarters, I have no doubt about stating that Brazil does not need recession. But if recession means reduction of the rate of growth, I favor this decision for Brazil," Campos said.

Semantics

"It is all a question of semantics," he added. "Simonsen spoke of cooling; Bulhoes spoke more harshly of a temporary crisis of adjustment; Delfim spoke of adapting the rate of growth; while I use the term reversing expectations. But no government in the world wants recession as a goal, for this would be masochism. There are sadistic and sadomasochistic governments, but there is no masochistic government. It happens however that in the desire to reverse expectations, recessive phenomena are sometimes brought about, but they are not set as goals."

Support

Roberto Campos defended the guidelines which have been adopted by the government for combating inflation, stating that "the team in charge of the economy is a good one," but needs time to obtain better results and win more confidence from society. In his view, there was in the past

exaggerated optimism, and today there is exaggerated pessimism about inflation. After recalling that the reduction in monetary expansion from 70 percent in 1965 to 17 percent in 1976 only yielded results in the subsequent fiscal periods, the ambassador said that "the measures which are being adopted now will certainly cause a reversal of expectations in the longer or shorter run, depending on factors which are external and therefore uncontrollable."

In the view of the former minister, Delfim Netto still has a difficult task to carry out--adjusting the prices which are still subsidized, which in the short term will exert pressure (corrective) on inflation. It is a question, he said, of a choice which is painful in the short run, but necessary, in order to obtain satisfactory results in the medium time range.

Foreign Capital

Willing to run for a senate seat for Mato Grosso and to become a politician instead of an economist, Roberto Campos said that he does not see in his record any reason to fear the outcome at the polls, although he believes that leftist analysts have done him an injustice. He cannot accept, for example, the charge that he "promoted the opening of the national economy to foreign capital."

"What I preached and always defended was an opening for development, and this choice required that foreign technology, markets and capital play a role. But I always believed that the foreign capital needed for more rapid growth for the country should supplement domestic savings."

Roberto Campos believes that Brazil will have no difficulty in finding the resources it needs this year abroad. The slower rate of negotiation of foreign loans in the first half of the year, he said, was due basically to the low level of the risk rate (spreads) which the government was prepared to pay and the difficulty encountered by the banks in expanding their capital at the same rate as the demand for loans.

5157

CSO: 3001

BRAZIL

CENTRAL BANK ISSUES 1979 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FIGURES

Brasília CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 2 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] After a lapse of 6 months, the Central Bank finally released the balance of payments figures for last year yesterday. The total deficit for the country's trade transactions abroad totaled \$3.218 billion U.S. by the end of December. In comparison to the 1978 results, there was a decline of \$1.44 billion U.S. in favor of Brazil.

According to the official Central Bank figures, Brazil's exports came to a total for all of last year of \$15.244 billion U.S. in foreign exchange income. In other words, the country exported \$2.5 billion U.S. more than the preceding year. On the other hand, imports required an expenditure of about \$17.961 billion U.S., which was \$4.2 billion U.S. more than in 1978. The trade deficit, therefore, was \$2.716 billion U.S., while this deficit slightly exceeded \$1 billion U.S. the year before.

The service account showed a deficit in 1979 of \$7.777 billion U.S. as compared to \$6 billion the year before, while unilateral transfers showed a slight surplus of \$16 million U.S.

On the other hand, due to the receipt of \$10.923 billion U.S. in loans and medium- and long-term financing, the capital account in the payments balance showed a surplus of \$6.193 billion U.S. at the end of last year. This surplus was \$11.891 billion U.S. in 1978, mainly due to the receipt of \$13.8 billion U.S. in loans and financing.

Loan Balance

The balance of loans from the financial system to the private sector reached 4.95 trillion cruzeiros by the end of the month of April, representing an increase of 20.8 percent over December of last year, according to the figures released yesterday by the Central Bank in its bulletin for the month of May.

The commercial banks increased the balance of their loans to the private sector to 2.8 trillion cruzeiros by the end of April, representing

an increase of 79 percent in the last 12 months. In comparison to December, the increase was 20.2 percent, but in comparison to the preceding month the increase was only 5 percent.

Again on the basis of the Central Bank figures, the balance of Bank of Brazil loans to the domestic private sector reached 859.965 billion cruzeiros by April, representing an increase of 5.3 percent over the preceding month. In comparison to December of last year, this loan balance showed an increase of 19.3 percent, following the trend shown by the rest of the domestic financial system.

Up to April, moreover, the resources loaned by the Bank of Brazil to the private sector accounted for no less than 41.3 percent of all of the monetary system loans (including private, federal and state commercial banks, as well as the Bank of Brazil). The loan balance of the private commercial banks reached 764.594 billion cruzeiros, while the state banks had a balance of 377.747 billion cruzeiros.

5157

CSO: 3001

BRAZIL

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UP IN RIO, SAO PAULO IN MAY

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Jul 80 p 31

[Text] The unemployment rate for the month of May released yesterday by the IBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics] Foundation showed an increase over April in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo and a drop in Belo Horizonte and Porto Alegre. The unemployment rates for May (labor force unemployed in relation to that holding jobs) were 8.12 percent for Rio de Janeiro (as compared to 7.52 for April), 5.85 percent for Sao Paulo (compared to 5.81 in April), 7.75 percent for Belo Horizonte (8.62 percent in April) and 4.6 percent for Porto Alegre (4.65 percent in April).

A statement released yesterday by the IBGE said that the variations in the rates for the month of May for the four metropolitan regions where the index has already been calculated "do not necessarily show that there was an increase or decrease in employment in these metropolitan regions. The variations can be explained by fluctuations in the samplings or possible seasonal variations as yet unknown, because of the short time the survey has existed."

The monthly survey made of the employment situation in the country by the IBGE began in January of this year. The study is carried out on the basis of the samplings already used by the IBGE in the national home sampling studies. The IBGE regards all the subjects interviewed 15 years of age or older who, having not had work in the reference week for the survey, were directly or indirectly seeking employment, as unemployed.

Unemployment

	Rio	Sao Paulo	Belo Horizonte	Porto Alegre
January	7.91%	6.87%	--	--
February	7.81%	6.72%	--	--
March	8.10%	6.60%	--	--
April	7.52%	5.81%	8.62%	4.65%
May	8.12%	5.85%	7.75%	4.60%
Average	7.89%	6.37%	8.18%	4.62%

Mechanical Sector Shows Improvement

Sao Paulo--The mechanical goods industry showed an improvement of 3.4 percent in its employment level in the first 4 months of this year over the figure for the same period last year, according to the survey by the economy and statistics division of the Brazilian Association and Union of Machine Industries (ABIMAQ-SIMAQ). The study shows that the overall employment index last April showed an increase of 5 percent in comparison with that same month last year.

The subsectors of the mechanical goods production industry, for which specific indices are drawn up, showed the following development in the employment level for the first quarter of the year: farm machinery and farm implements showed an increase in the personnel sector of 16.5 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively, with an increase of 5.2 percent for textile machinery and attachments, and 2.9 percent and 2.5 percent for machines and tools.

Production

The average production index for the first 4 months of this year in comparison to the same period in 1979 showed an increase of only 1.2 percent, however, according to the study, with a drop of 1.5 percent in April as a result of the voluntary shutdowns for the period of adaptation.

The sustained production level in the first quarter of the year, according to the study, was due basically to the excellent development in the following subsectors: 14.4 percent for farm machinery and implements, 6.4 percent for heavy mechanics, 3.1 percent for textile machinery and attachments, and 6.8 percent for machines and tools (data available for January through March).

The level of utilization of capacity in the mechanical goods production industry for the half-year between November 1979 [sic] to April 1980 was 79.4 percent, i.e. 2.4 percent less than in the comparable preceding period.

Sales

The average nominal value for the sales made by the mechanical goods production industry in the first 4 months of the year was 96.7 percent higher than the figure for the same period in 1979. This value, deflated by the IPA [wholesale price index] for the mechanics industry, the ABIMAQ explained, shows a real expansion of 20.1 percent in sales.

The subsectors which contributed to the expansion on the marketing level were farm machinery and tools, with a nominal increase of 133.6 percent; machines and tools, with 113.2 percent; textile machines and attachments, 104 percent; and heavy mechanics, 89.6 percent.

In the period from November 1979 to April 1980, the mechanical goods production industry worked on an average with orders guaranteeing it 28.8 weeks of work, only 1 week less than the work time provided during the comparable preceding period.

JUNE INFLATION RATE LOWER THAN IN MAY

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Jul 80 p 23

[Text] Brasilia--With an increase of 5.8 percent last month--it was 6.4 percent in May--the rate of inflation [IGP: General Price Index] reached 40 percent in the first 6 months of this year and rose to 99.2 percent for the last 12 months--the highest annual rate in the nation's history--according to data to be announced officially today in Rio de Janeiro by the Brazilian Institute of Economics of the Getulio Vargas Foundation. The survey was completed last Friday and yesterday the president of the Institute, Julian Chacel, had a luncheon appointment with Planning Minister Delfim Netto to go over in detail the items and products that are pushing prices up the most.

The IPA (Wholesale Price Index--domestic supply), responsible for 60 percent of the inflation index, registered a monthly increase of 6.4 percent, reaching 44 percent for the 6 months and 108 percent for the past 12 months, while the Rio de Janeiro consumer price index [ICV: Cost of Living Index] rose 4.7 percent in June, a cumulative rate of 31.1 percent in the first 6 months of 1980 and 84.4 percent for the past 12 months. The Rio de Janeiro civil construction index, the third component in computing inflation, rose 5.7 percent last month.

Comparisons

With 5.8 percent, inflation in June was less than the previous month, when it was 6.4 percent, but significantly higher than June 1979, when it was 3.4 percent. Having reached a cumulative rate of 99.2 percent for the past 12 months, it will enter the triple-digit category this month.

Compared to the monthly rate in May, which was 7.1 percent, the IPA also declined, to 6.4 percent, but was almost double that of June 1979, when it was 3.6 percent. The cumulative IPA rate for the first 6 months rose from 24.6 percent last year to 44 percent in 1980, going to an annual rate of 108 percent, whereas this same rate was 102.5 percent in the 12 months ending in May.

Consumer prices--which represent 30 percent of inflation--with an increase of 4.7 percent, also rose less than in May, when the increase was 5.3 percent. In comparison to June 1979, when they rose 3.2 percent, an increase of over 1 percentage point was recorded. Unlike the other two components of the inflation index, civil construction, which has a weight of 10 percent, rose more, 5.7 percent, than in May, when it was 4.9 percent. In June 1979 construction prices increased 3.5 percent.

The comparative table of the inflation index and its two major components for June is shown below [in percentages]:

	<u>IGP</u>		<u>IPA</u>		<u>ICV</u>	
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
June	3.4	5.8	3.6	6.4	3.2	4.7
January through June	25.0	40.4	24.6	44.0	25.0	31.1
12 Months Ending in June	45.2	99.2	45.4	108.0	44.5	84.4

8834

CSO: 3001

NETTO PROJECTS INFLATION DROP TO 40 PERCENT BY 1982

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Jul 80 p 22

[Text] Brasilia--Planning Minister Delfim Netto predicted yesterday that 1 and 1/2 years from now the annual rate of inflation will fall to 40 percent, when preestablished monetary and exchange correction will be eliminated, letting the market move more freely.

This information was given by the president of the Springer Admiral group, Paulo Vellinho, and confirmed by businessmen Altavir Zaniold of the Parana Federation of Industries and Egidio Pereira of the Parana Federation of Commerce. They participated yesterday in the 13th meeting Minister Delfim Netto has held with Brazilian businessmen to explain the behavior of the economy and the solution for problems of inflation.

Right Path

Delfim told the businessmen that "the government has put the economy on the right path and is solving the three basic problems: equalizing the balance of payments, adapting the economy to the energy crisis and reducing inflation."

In response to this comment, businessman Paulo Vellinho said the government should combat inflation in such a way as to remove overheating and maintain a balance between supply and demand. According to him, the businessmen suggested to the minister that new incentives--"not credit or tax related"--be created for increasing exports.

Vellinho believes the government should increase the number of businesses participating in exporting Brazilian products:

"At present, 1,200 businesses account for 70 to 80 percent of exports. It is time for small and even 'micro' business to participate, through consortia or even credit companies.

"This would be done by allowing participation by development banks as lending agencies, which could generate--by grouping companies--exports of standardized products, even though coming from different companies." According to Vellinho, Minister Delfim Netto was "quite receptive to this idea."

Wage Policy

In regard to wage policy, Delfim again asserted to the businessmen that it represents an inflationary component, "but is a reality that exists and that must be absorbed by the entrepreneurial class.

"Of course it is partly responsible for inflation," the planning minister said, "resulting in transfer of income from capital to labor, but this is a necessary distribution that in the beginning leads to some unemployment when demands are exaggerated but then becomes more moderate."

In Minister Delfim Netto's opinion, "over the medium term there will be an adjustment in the highest salary levels in order to maintain employment levels. In the other income brackets things will improve to the extent that the INPC [National Consumer Price Index] reflects smaller increases in the cost of living."

Credit

It was also suggested to the planning minister that distribution of private credit be altered again, so that private enterprises would receive 70 percent and government and multinational enterprises would receive 30 percent. The current distribution is 60 percent for the former and 40 percent for the latter. On this subject Delfim Netto limited himself to saying that it is necessary to study the matter.

During the meeting representatives of Ceara fisheries asked that a basic operating cost (VBC) be established for Northeast fishing activity. According to the businessmen, this incentive could generate an annual income of \$500 million for Northeast fishing activity.

According to the president of the Gerdau group, Jorge Gerdau Johannpeter, the businessmen expressed to the planning minister their displeasure with price-control policy.

In Johannpeter's opinion, there is little likelihood this year of a "relaxation in this control, which has caused losses to some sectors, such as specialty steel, where several companies are operating in the red."

At the end of the meeting, Minister Delfim Netto made two optimistic predictions: that Brazilian agriculture, much sooner than expected, will free Brazil from petroleum dependency; and that the cerrados [central savannas], within less than 10 years, will produce most of the nation's wheat.

8834

CSO: 3001

BRAZIL

GALVEAS PUTS GROWTH RATE AT 6.5 PERCENT FIRST HALF OF 1980

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Jul 80 p 22

[Text] Brasilia--Finance Minister Ernane Galveas yesterday termed "very high" the ANBID (National Association of Investment Banks) estimate of 8 percent PIB (Gross Domestic Product) growth during the first 6 months of this year. He said the growth rate was about 6.5 percent "and should fall more by the end of the year."

According to Galveas, by December the economic growth rate will probably reach the 5 percent estimated by Planning Minister Delfim Netto.

The government has already taken measures in the monetary and fiscal areas that are not likely to induce a higher growth than this--which is quite satisfactory, he stressed.

In regard to data for the first 6 months, although he felt it was much too soon to make an estimate, the finance minister said that growth of industrial production must have been between 6 and 6.5 percent, with a similar expansion for the service sector. As for agriculture, which should show a much higher growth rate (the prediction is 18 percent for the year as a whole), he noted that its share of the PIB is rather small--between 10 and 12 percent.

Galveas also denied the possibility of the government adopting new restrictive measures in coming weeks, or right after the pope's visit, as some rumors have it.

"We have already planned enough to achieve the results we want for this year, and major changes are not necessary--just implementation of what has already been determined," he stressed.

According to the finance minister, there is no discrepancy between indicators of continued high industrial expansion and other parameters, such as ICM [tax on movement of merchandise] receipts, which are falling in real terms, according to latest available data. "There is a lag between these statistics, and ICM receipts should intensify during the period when agricultural crops are being marketed," he pointed out.

Occurrence of high rates of industrial expansion during the first 6 months despite measures already adopted by the government is due, according to Galveas, to the fact that these measures are not yet producing their full effect and "to the very great potential of the Brazilian economy.

"Restrictive measures adopted by the government can affect the growth rate but cannot neutralize these potential forces," he said.

8834

CSO: 3001

COSTA RICA

MONGE, CARAZO MEET TO DISCUSS NATIONAL ISSUES

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 11 Jul 80 pp 4A, 6A

[Article by Eduardo Amador: "Monge's Basic Suggestion in Discussion-- Penalties in Weapons Cases"]

[Text] While National Liberation Party [PLN] candidate for the presidency, Don Luis Alberto Monge urged President of the Republic Rodrigo Carazo to penalize those involved in trafficking in weapons, the latter asked that the authorities investigate the situation and clarify it fully.

This was one of the key points in the conversation held yesterday by the two public officials, who had not talked for 12 years, at the Presidency of the Republic. The meeting lasted 3 hours and enabled each of them to set forth his position on what they regard as the most important problems facing the country currently.

The meeting was held on the initiative of former President of the Republic Prof Jose Joaquin Trejos Fernandez, and began at 0750 hours.

Monge arrived at the Presidency at 0745 hours and he was welcomed at the entrance to that building by President Carazo. They immediately went to the president's office, where the two, documents in hand, discussed the national situation. Their talk ended at 1050 hours.

Afterward, both men expressed their great satisfaction with the conversation. They agreed that the session had been characterized both by mutual respect and consideration and a focus on the national interests.

They also agreed that this type of talk can be repeated as often as necessary.

Subjects

President Carazo set forth for the Liberation candidate five points he regards as basic in the current situation in the country and in his government work.

Monge Alvarez, for his part, explained to the president 10 points he regards as of priority importance to the proper advance of Costa Rica.

The points set forth by the chief of state were the following.

The most urgent problem the national economy faces is that pertaining to its financial stability.

Definition of policies as to the use of fuels.

Education, housing and health are regarded by President Carazo as a constant concern of his administration.

International relations are of overwhelming importance.

Just compensation for the Costa Rican citizens who work the land.

The following were the aspects of how the executive branch should be conducted, as set forth by Monge Alvarez:

Respectful and loyal relations with the Legislative Assembly;
Encouragement and incentives for national production;
Containment of the high cost of living;
Cancellation of Pacific Cements' sales;
Purchase of road machinery;
Elimination of weapons sales and traffic;
Guaranteeing personal safety;
Foreign relations;
Concern with ethical values; and
National consensus or chaos.

Weapons

According to Monge Alvarez, as a result of the political and military developments in Central America, an international operations center for the sale and shipment of weapons has been developing in Costa Rica.

On the other hand, he added, some of the mass media have recently reported on a press conference held here by a guerrilla group in one South American country (Monge did not identify it, but he apparently meant the Colombian 19 April Guerrilla Movement, which held a press conference last Monday to explain the results of a meeting held in Panama).

The presidential candidate believes that this has aggravated an atmosphere of unease and anxiety in the country which is entirely inappropriate for the study and solution of domestic problems. "The Legislative Assembly, on the initiative of a government deputy, has established a committee to look into all aspects of the arms traffic," he added.

On this point Monge Alvarez suggested to the president that the government adopt an adamant attitude, clearly defined and reflected in energetic actions, to put an end to this situation.

He added that his administration must provide full support, with no reservations, to the legislative committee investigating the matter.

Finally, he urged that the government apply the harsh penalties provided by the law to those individuals, whether government employees or not, who are involved in these operations either directly or indirectly.

President Carazo, for his part, on being asked by journalists about this matter, and on being told that the country demands a clarification of this matter, responded that he too is desirous that it be clarified. "It seems to me very important that all of the investigations lead to a final clarification, identifying the persons and organizations of all kinds possibly involved in the matter fully. I have the greatest interest in this," he stressed.

Respect

On the other hand, the opposition candidate asked the executive branch to show respect for the Legislative Assembly. "The first requirement for progress in resolving national problems is the reestablishment of relations characterized by mutual respect and loyal cooperation, which without hindrance to the independence of the branches, should exist between the Legislative Assembly and the executive branch," he emphasized.

According to Monge Alvarez, these relations have been deteriorating to a point critical for our institutional system. He added that there has been a continuing attitude of contempt and high-handedness on the part of the executive branch toward the Legislative Assembly, and that the lines of communication with the government deputies have been confused. "In addition, the increasing political differences separating the various sectors which make up the government coalition have made it impossible to establish a propitious atmosphere for calm and constructive dialog."

As Monge Alvarez himself admitted, President Carazo has at no time shown disrespect for the parliament.

Production

The Liberation candidate believes that the first commitment to be made should be to encourage and promote production.

Monge Alvarez said that bank credit is needed, and that rising living costs are due to the fact that bank resources have been committed to meeting fiscal needs.

He added that another source of discouragement for producers has been the high and disproportionate interest rates, and that this has led to a drop in domestic production.

Monge proposed that the diversion of bank resources to finance the government be halted, that credit be made available to all those who want to work and that interest rates for the resources committed to production be lowered.

In response, however, President Carazo told Monge Alvarez that the development of our most precious natural resource, the land, has been a clear concern of this administration, which has taken active steps in this connection, because it sees an opportunity in this investment not only for improvement in domestic production, but for guaranteeing the quality of life for our people in the centuries to come.

"Specifically, the irrigation programs and the incentives for reforestation are evidence of this," the president commented.

On the other hand, he added that the action of the government has not been limited solely to allocating as much credit as possible for this activity, but that it has concerned itself with establishing the whole infrastructure needed so that the farmer can obtain just compensation for his work, motivating him to continue to produce and to better his situation.

The president expressed the belief that our country has the peasants to thank for what it is. "Its institutional system, its peace and its stability are shaped by the spirit which motivates the man on the land to work from sunrise to sunset. There can be no place then for any limitation on the vigorous support all Costa Ricans must give the farmer," he stated.

Foreign Policy

Another of the points analyzed during the meeting yesterday was the government's foreign policy.

According to the chief of state, the role which Costa Rica has found itself obliged to play within the framework of international relations is of tremendous importance. "Its clear civilian and pacifist tradition has led it to become a catalyst in an increasing number of problems and conflicts which have developed in the Central American region, in our hemisphere, and in the Western world in general," he said.

The chief executive explained to the Liberation candidate the plans for the University for Peace, and he added that Costa Rica is situated at a critical juncture, since its internal structure is sought for use as an example for the establishment of similar political structures in other countries in the world.

According to President Carazo, then, there is no place for baseless insinuations or charges as to presumed government positions in support of attitudes at odds with our traditions. "The fatherland stands far above these attitudes and the creation of an artificial atmosphere of mistrust can do nothing but decrease the importance the country has achieved in the international sector."

On the other hand, Monge Alvarez informed President Carazo that he does not share some of the foreign policy attitudes of the present administration.

Monge believes that the government should act with the greatest caution in its relations with the nations in the Central American area.

The candidate regards it as healthy for our development to expand and extend relations with the other nations in the world.

The president explained that under the Liberation government, relations were established with nations in all climes and with all ideological doctrines, but "it would be tragic for Costa Rica if centers of the furious ideological, political, cultural and military struggles which are destroying other areas in the world were to be established on our territory."

He added that the presence of representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) here and the attitude of the government are cause for contemplation.

Monge gave assurance that his party is not opposed to the Palestinians having their own fatherland, but it is opposed to the achievement of this at the expense of the state of Israel.

Nor, Monge told Carazo, can he share the attitude of his administration on the so-called bloc of nonaligned countries, which are precisely the most aligned nations.

Other Points

Monge Alvarez asked the chief of state to work toward containing rising living costs. He believes that Costa Ricans are being strangled and that a dangerous situation of national discontent is being created.

He reiterated that what he values is the policy pursued by the Liberation administrations of combating inflation and rising living costs with a vigorous production policy.

On this point, Monge suggested that the country be made to produce as well as slowing public expenditures, and he expressed the view that the

government should begin to set an example of austerity. "It is necessary to put an end to the practice of creating unnecessary posts and bodies involving, in the majority of cases, the duplication of functions and unjustified growth of the bureaucracy."

Monge added that a correction in the policy of liberating the prices of staples is needed.

He also said that those social sectors which have been punished by inflation and rising living costs must be exempted from any tax policy.

On the other hand, he urged the executive branch to cancel the planned sale of Pacific Cements, because he believes that our country has a great potential for the development of the industry producing cement and its byproducts.

Monge commented that instead of selling this factory, other plants of this kind should be established on our territory.

He also urged the purchase of machinery for the construction of roads so as to avoid the loss of harvests, as has recently happened.

On the other hand, he urged the formulation of a government policy which, utilizing all the human and economic resources, can deal with the problem of insecurity currently plaguing Costa Rican citizens.

"We feel unprotected. Theft, robbery and kidnaping are becoming more frequent every day."

Finally Monge told President Carazo that there is a crisis in production, an economic crisis and a social crisis. "All of these crises can be overcome. But what is killing the national soul is the moral crisis and the crisis in ethical values among government workers."

Financial Stability

On the other hand, Carazo explained to his main challenger in the recent elections that the most urgent problem the national economy faces is that pertaining to its financial stability, having its origin in both foreign and domestic factors.

According to Carazo, where the domestic factors are concerned it is a product of the growing trend toward a deficit in the public sector, which developed several years ago and which now has a certain inertia or automatic aspect.

He added that this deficit has led to a loss in the purchasing power of our currency, resulting in a redistribution of the wealth which is generally regressive and always undesirable and unjust. "In addition it hinders

economic estimates, makes investments myopic and discourages the producer."

On the other hand, he noted that the foreign factors in instability have different characteristics, because they involve rising costs for essential products which the country must purchase abroad, and therefore represent impoverishment in real terms.

The president told Monge Alvarez that the government has made an enormous effort to slow the increases in public expenditures, for which purpose it created the budget authority, which establishes policies binding on the decentralized bodies which weigh heavily within the deficit in the public sector.

President Carazo spoke to Monge about legislative inaction when it comes to processing the initiatives of the executive branch for the adequate financing of the expenditures demanded by higher education and the wage adjustment for government employees.

"The government believes," Carazo said, "that these expenditures should be financed by means of additional tax income."

It is the president's view that economic stability is the most basic and important condition for being able to ensure healthy growth in the productive activities of the country.

Response

Monge presented his message to the president in written form. President Carazo told him that he will answer each of the assessments by the Liberation candidate within the next few days.

5157

CSO: 3010

MRP LEADER DISCUSSES MOVEMENT'S HISTORY, GOALS

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 20 Jun 80 p 4

[Report on interview with Sergio Erick Ardon, secretary general of the Costa Rican People's Revolutionary Movement [MRP]; date and place not given]

[Text] "In January 1970, the MRP sprang up in Costa Rica just as a stage was ending in which as a group of revolutionaries we offered our solidarity and support to our comrades of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], who were passing through the country," said Sergio Erick Ardon, secretary general of the MPR, during an interview granted to JUVENTUD REBELDE.

Sergio Erick Ardon, along with Oscar Vargas, Gemmie Morera, Otto Castro and Nestor Carvajal, founders of the MRP, were the first Costa Rican members of what was then the Authentic Revolutionary Party to make initial contact with the FSLN and they have left their mark on the history of the combative solidarity between the two countries.

Erick Ardon, age 43, indicated that on the basis of the example and motivation provided by Carlos Fonseca Amador and his comrades in the struggle, this small group of Costa Ricans conceived the idea of establishing a revolutionary organization with new characteristics in the country.

He said that after 7 years of intensive effort, the MRP held its first congress during which the program line was prepared and defined. Among its principal objectives is the attainment of unity among all the popular forces of the country, which will make it possible to advance in the struggle to build a new society.

False ideas put forward by the middle class such as those viewing Costa Rica as the Switzerland of Central America based on notions to the effect that it is a country with more teachers than soldiers and more small farmers or small landowners, have fallen one by one as a result of the voracity of a few families which are increasing their capital and property holdings while offering the possibility of expansion in the country to big transnational companies, which make the nation even more dependent upon the big boss up north.

He emphasized that in view of this situation, although it is true that the middle class has not needed an army like those existing in other countries in the area, it is nonetheless true that a repressive organization is being organized the first elements of which have surfaced to repress the workers in their struggle to have their demands met.

He said that starting in 1978 there has not been a single month in which Costa Rican workers have not had a major strike, thus underscoring in a significant manner the progress of the popular struggle.

For these reasons, he added, the MRP since its establishment has exerted considerable effort in organizational work among the popular working masses to attain the objectives set.

The revolutionary leader pointed out that the struggle to make a new Costa Rica is a task which is incumbent not only upon the MRP but upon all the popular, democratic, progressive and revolutionary forces of the country, within the framework of a solid, unified policy.

The election process, he said, is still in full force among the majority of the Costa Rican people. Since more than 80 percent of the voters cast their ballots in the last election, thereby expressing the fact that any change in the country will have to be brought about through the ballot box.

Since Ardon also said that the mechanism developed by the middle class to legitimize its actions was taken into consideration by the MRP and that is why it participated along with the rest of the revolutionary organizations in an electoral coalition called United People, which proposes to go beyond the election process.

"It is clear to all Costa Rican revolutionaries that as the popular struggle is developed and revolutionary organizations have a greater say on the country's problems, the pathways of legal struggle will become increasingly narrow until they are completely closed off; for these reasons it is a duty and a responsibility to be prepared and ready to confront any forms of struggle which may arise at a given moment," he added.

The MRP secretary general emphasized the development of the struggle in other Central American countries which have a very important influence on Costa Rica. He pointed out that the victory of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua, the vigorous struggle of the Salvadoran people and the progress in the revolutionary struggle in Guatemala are causing the Costa Rican people to experience a new situation which is helping to strengthen their political awareness while the middle class is beginning to change its methods of exploitation.

Next the MRP secretary general said that since the birth of that organization, which was nurtured by solidarity, the practice of internationalism has always been a fundamental premise because the Costa Rican revolutionary process is intimately linked to the struggles which are liberating the peoples of Central America and the rest of the continent.

"Solidarity among our peoples is no longer just moral and political but rather combative, with an obligation to and even a need for struggle. If the Juan Santamaria brigade, made up of our comrades, fought beside the Nicaraguan people during the historic campaign which overthrew the tyranny of the Somozas, then the MRP is fully ready to promote combative solidarity with the heroic Salvadoran people, who are being brutally massacred by the genocidal regime with the support of Yankee imperialism."

8143

CSO: 3010

FAR INNOVATORS RESOLVE IMPORTANT LOGISTICAL PROBLEMS

Inventors Exposition

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 8 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Enrique Sanz Fals: "Fruit of Patient, Persistent Creative Work by FAR Technicians"]

[Text] Creativity, initiative, talent and persistence are visible at every step in the galleries of the Innovation and Invention Exhibit of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] which was held in the ITM [Institute of Military Technology] in this capital.

More than 1,000 innovations and inventions--many of them approved and put into practice--filled the wide-ranging show which is a sample of the most distinguished work realized in 1979-80 by officers, sergeants, soldiers, seamen and civilian workers of the FAR.

The projects presented and approved have meant a savings to the national economy of more than 1.5 million pesos. Many of them are also applicable to civilian life.

The exhibit showed complex equipment and systems designed and made in our country by FAR engineers and technicians as well as repair parts and innumerable innovations and inventions in the branches of mechanics, electronics, electromechanics, chemistry, medicine, geodesy, cartography, communications and construction, among others.

Most of these projects are in response to the policy oriented by our party and government to replace imports, thus achieving savings in foreign currency.

The FAR innovators and inventors develop their work by always seeking the solution to one or several problems. However, they undertake this based on economic criteria, seeking to achieve maximum savings and minimum use of material resources. One of the other ways to contribute to savings is by publicizing the work that has been approved and applied successfully, thus preventing duplication.

The innovators and inventors movement in the FAR has considerably increased in quality as well as quantity in recent years as was recognized at the third conference held a few days ago in the ITI. This is shown by the fact that 1,639 projects were presented to committees at the different levels and 1,043 (64 percent) were approved.

These meetings and exhibits also help exchange good experiences and analyze problems and deficiencies. They also contribute to greater knowledge and publicity about the best innovation and invention proposals for subsequent implantation.

The innovators and inventors movement of the FAR is structured locally and is directed by committees that function at different levels of command. Its main function is to solve important problems in military life, particularly those related to combat ability, combat readiness and mobilization of the FAR.

The innovators and inventors of the DAAFAR [Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force], the Revolutionary Navy and the Central Army had a significant participation in the exhibit. During the period 1979-80, they did distinguished work in this field. In the recently concluded Third Conference on Innovation and Invention, they won first, second and third places respectively.

In summary, the exhibit was the fruit of the patient and persistent creative work of men imbued with a single intention: to achieve maximum exploitation of ability, initiative, experience, talent and ingenuity in the interest of increasing combat readiness and ability of the troops, to improve the quality of combat and political training and to make optimum use of armaments and combat technology.

FAR Engineers' Contribution

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 8 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Engineers Roberto Lopez Lopez and Maximo Ruiz Matoses have spent more than 6 years working on innovations and inventions. In that period, they have developed many important projects that have permitted them to be among the most distinguished innovators and inventors in our FAR.

Both belong to the DAAFAR and are majors and party members; they entered the FAR in 1963. Roberto is a mechanical engineer and Maximo is an electronic engineer. With their selfless and patient work, they have solved vital problems for our FAR.

"The binomial that we form turns the dialectic mechanical-electronic relationship into reality," Maximo said. Roberto added: "We work very closely together since I cannot develop my work without his and vice versa. One is the complement of the other. When we have an idea, we discuss it, we analyze all the aspects and then we go to work."

The distinguished innovators presented eight projects at the Third FAR Innovation and Invention Exhibit. This pair's outstanding inventions include the design and construction of a 100-ton hydraulic press which has already been operating for 4 years, the design and construction of degasification equipment and decontamination and sweeping of airfields using a jet engine mounted on a Ural 375-E truck.

They also include the design and construction of a command system for tele-mechanical objects, a system of automatic objective control and the design and construction of a single-time system which includes a high-precision quartz digital clock and a system of synchronization which were put together with IMACC [Institute of Mathematics, Cybernetics and Computation] of the Academy of Sciences of Cuba.

All these inventions have helped increase the combat readiness and ability of the IIAFAR and FAR troops in addition to constituting an important savings for the national economy.

Roberto (32 years old) and Maximo (34 years old) think that there is still much young talent in the FAR that does not belong to the innovators and inventors movement. They used this occasion to exhort them to participate in this important activity.

They agreed at the end: "The qualities that an innovator has to have are tenacity, perseverance and knowledge. That is the secret to success. They must not lose heart at any time, devote themselves entirely to their undertaking and finish it above all else."

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 2. Training weapon with smaller caliber. The innovation introduced permits the tank weapon to be prepared for firing, solve the fire problems and control the actions of the cadets.
2. p 2. This equipment is used to obtain amounts of electric current and thus determine the speed of metal corrosion in sea water.
3. p 2. Something was added to the RPG-2 and RPG-7 rocket launchers to permit increased productivity in calibration. It has the advantage of eliminating the need for a third man and decreasing the work of the personnel.
4. p 2. Maj Roberto Lopez Lopez (on the left) and Maj Maximo Ruiz Matoses, distinguished FAR innovators.

7717
CSO: 3010

INVASION OF CUBA BEING PREPARED IN UNITED STATES

Preparations in Miami

Lima CARETAS in Spanish 30 Jun 80 pp 40-45

[Text] A war against the Cuban regime has begun in Miami, with a broad infrastructure—including military training of anti-Castro Cubans--and at a juncture in world politics which has never before been so dangerous for Castro.

Training Camp No 1 is 20 minutes from downtown Miami. On 40 well-cared-for acres, listed in the names of members of "the community," 50 anti-Castro Cubans are receiving military training. Their weapons, acquired legally, are AR-15, FAL, AR-18, M-14 and M-1 rifles, Magnum revolvers, Cole and Browning pistols. They all use camouflage suits and personal equipment acquired in the well-known surplus stores, also legally, certainly.

It is worth mentioning that the AR-15 rifle is a semiautomatic version of the M-16 used by the U.S. Army and which for this reason is not sold commercially. According to experts, only slight modification of the model is required to convert it to one of the regulation automatics.

The volunteers, their instructors and their boss, "Commander Bombillo," make no mystery of their activity; they claim to belong to the United Fighters Anticommunist Brigade Movement, and that they are training to support the insurrection which is bound to overthrow the Cuban regime from within, "inside of a year at the latest."

In fact, Fernando Yovera, CARETAS correspondent in Madrid and an internationally known news photographer, was able to photograph the installations and converse at length with "Bombillo." This name--so suggestively explosive--belongs to Cuban resident Jorge Gonzalez, 45 years old, a former anti-Batista fighter and owner of an impressive terrorist record. It is also said that he has been co-author of many acts of sabotage, along with Orlando Bosch Avila, who in turn is said to be involved in the murder of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier.

In the conversation, recorded in a Miami restaurant, Yovera learned of the existence of two other camps in the Florida Everglades, where high-level training is being given to advanced commandos.

Nobody Knows Real Reason

The logical question, in view of the deployment of this force, which may be real or just a front, concerns its timeliness, or its ties to the frustrated Bay of Pigs invasion, which is another phase of the same question. In this respect, even the most uninformed analyst would have to link this phenomenon with the explosive world situation and with Cuba's own crisis.

As for the global framework, it appears clear that Afghanistan is the tip of an iceberg which threatens a loss of roles in coexistence. In this case it has served to increase the vigor of the "hawks"--here it is wise to analyze the Reagan rhetoric--making the practical attitude of the United States more flexible in case a possible attack on the Havana government.

But naturally the decisive thing in this new "permissiveness" is the internal crisis in Cuba, which cannot be concealed and whose indications began to appear in Fidel's "secret report" on 27 December 1979, and which today has materialized in the more than 100,000 refugees who have arrived in Florida.

All this has contributed to revitalizing, politically, the older Cuban exiles in Miami. Shattered between dispersion and resignation, many of them effectively rendered helpless by the corrosion of the transplant, the members of "the community" appear to have received a shot of optimism. According to witnesses--Yovera among them--the recently arrived Cubans do not have the guilt complex of the elite of the Batista government, and they bear a resentment which operates contagiously or as a catalyst for dormant hatreds. Thus it is being said in some circles in "the community" that, with his disastrous uprooting in the case of the Peruvian Embassy, Fidel has given the exile a new lease on life and--more important, perhaps--a substantial military force. This last because according to information from the Federal Emergency Management Administration, 48 percent of the mass of refugees is made up of single white youth under 30 years of age. They emphasize the absolute supremacy of the whites, explaining that this is the product of the Cuban regime's "African policy," in virtue of which young blacks are sent, preferentially, to the Angolan and Ethiopian theaters of operation.

The New Power

The most active leaders of the exiles are trying to capitalize on this new spirit, setting up lists to register all those who want to return to Cuba in case of a conflict. It is obvious that "Commander Bombillo's" camps fall within this political strategy, which goes hand in hand with military strategy.

In addition, contrary to the Bay of Pigs, today's anti-Castroism is much more independent of the CIA and of the various American services. The wave of new immigrants has permitted them to exhibit considerable financial power and a novel military power. In fact, the instructors photographed at Camp No 1 are Cubans who have served in the American Army and who fought with elite corps in Vietnam.

In addition there is the obvious difference in the "political climate," which cannot pass unnoticed by analysts anywhere. The Fidel who defeated the invasion planned by the CIA at the Bay of Pigs was at the peak of a regional anti-imperialist wave. His recently adopted Marxism did not appear to be opposed to his Marti nationalism, and he rose up as the leader of an economic development which required dynamism, industrialism and self-sufficiency.

The Ghost of Sadat

Those who believe that Fidel continues to be a pragmatist think that he could at this time be creating the conditions for beginning what the Miami Cubans call "the Sadat effect," a gambit which, in synthesis, would consist in wriggling out of his commitments to the Soviets, toward a nationalist "revisionism." On this point there is a rumor circulating in Miami that Raul Castro would be relieved of his high military leadership responsibilities precisely because he is opposed to this strategy on the basis of the "Warsaw commitments."

Within this hypothesis, it appears clear that since Afghanistan Fidel has tried to reactivate his old nonalignment stance. Along that line he has very closely tied his special relations with the USSR to the U.S. embargo against his country: "We have relations with the socialist camp because they support us against the American embargo," he told TIME on 4 February. And, for those who did not catch that, he added that "for a long time it was said that China was a Moscow satellite, and now you see how things have changed...."

But beyond speculation there is a concrete fact, illustrated by the photographs which are reproduced here: A genuine psychological war against the Cuban regime has already begun in Miami, with a broad infrastructure and at a juncture in the world, American and Cuban political affairs which has never before been so dangerous for Castro. By the same token, there are indications that new relations are being established between the various and at times antagonistic exiled groups, giving shape to a "front" in which there are people of all political persuasions, from social democrats like Hubert Matos to terrorists like "Bombillo," and even including former Batista soldiers. A strategic base for this front in formation would be the conviction that "the solution cannot come from outside," and that it must work with Fidel Castro's own army. Matos himself has expressed his criticism of the tendency to send small groups to have small military confrontations with the island forces: "We prefer to gain the confidence of that army," the former guerrilla commander has said, "since it is made up of men from among the people, who feel and suffer the misfortune of living under that system."

Now it remains to be seen how Fidel reacts to the "sanctuaries" in Miami. The next move is Havana's.

"Bombillo" Discusses Situation

"Those of us Cubans who are anticommunist and who know the enemy we are up against must unify our forces and be prepared, along with Americans and all democrats, because some very difficult months are ahead, both here and in the states where Cubans infiltrated by Fidel among the refugees have arrived." These were the words of "Commander Bombillo" as he lunched in a Miami restaurant with Fernando Yovera and other journalists, against the loud clatter of dishes and a musical backdrop by Wurlitzer which was playing nostalgic pieces from the '50's.

Between bites he indicated that "we are not the forces to overthrow Fidel," and that "what will deal the final blow to the dictatorship is on Cuban territory, within the Cuban Armed Forces."

To the objection that that is what the brigades thought during the Bay of Pigs invasion, Bombillo answered that at that time "Fidel had 80 percent of the people and 90 percent of the Armed Forces behind him; but now the reverse is true; that percentage is against him." He gives great importance to the Cuban soldiers' family ties, since they give them the true dimension of the people's thinking, and "they must recognize that Fidel has promised for 20 years things which he hasn't delivered."

He also admits that, thanks to the journeys allowed "the community," contacts with Cuban army officers have been increased in areas which "for security reasons, I prefer to keep to myself."

"During these last 20 years I have never seen Cuba's freedom so close," Bombillo continued. He believes that Fidel will rule, at the most, one more year, submerged as he is in an internal and international credibility crisis. He personally broke with Fidel 3 months after the triumph of the revolution, because "he was more criminal in the early days of the revolution than Batista was during his 12 years." He believes that if his movement wins, there will be casualties during the war, but afterwards there will be only life sentences, not death penalties."

Bombillo spoke with ease of his experience in the federal prisons in the United States, where he was incarcerated "for attacking Fidel," or in fact, for being convicted as a terrorist, "which I am not." For him a terrorist is one who places a bomb in a business location or a restaurant, but not one whose target is an enemy objective. He says proudly that he was convicted of "hijacking 11 ships from various countries who were trading with Fidel." He claims credit, in addition, "for firing on a Russian ship here in Miami Bay in 1968."

During the hijackings, Bombillo was military chief of an organization whose civilian head was Orlando Bosch. He says he does not believe Bosch was linked with the murder of Orlando Letelier.

But in this opinion, the time for bombing is now past, because all the time must be devoted to working within the Cuban Armed Forces, where he says he has connections up the rank of general: "The day is very near when we will have to aid our brothers within the Armed Forces who are going to revolt." However, curiously enough, he says he is sure that Fidel will end up fighting the Russians, not the Americans."

This could demonstrate that the matter is extremely complex. That is how Bombillo appears to understand it; he assures us that it will be a "war of brains."

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. P 42: Jorge Gonzalez, "Commander Bombillo," trains his Cuban exile troops in Miami with total realism.
2. P 42-43: Fidel and Matos in 1959: now irreconcilable enemies; the latter could lead the counterrevolution.
3. 4: P 42-43: Simulated wounded and mock operations are part of the harsh training to which "Bombillo" subjects his volunteers, who are well uniformed and supplied.
5. P 44: Exiles revive their hatred of Fidel.
6. P 44, 45: Those who flee Cuba strengthen ranks of commandos training in Miami.

Further Reportage

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 1 Jul 80 p 1-A, 10-A

[Text] Lima, 30 Jun (AFP)--Exiled Cubans in Miami, United States, are making military preparations to support the armed island forces which allegedly would rise up against Fidel Castro to overthrow him within a year, at the latest, declared Commander Bombillo, chief of those expeditionary forces. In an article accompanied by many photographs of their training published here today by the weekly CARETAS, the commander said that a psychological war against the Cuban regime has begun in Miami, with a broad infrastructure and in a world political situation which has never before been so dangerous to Castro.

Led by Commander Bombillo--Jorge Gonzalez--about 50 anti-Castro commandos are being trained in training camp No 1 with AR-15, FAL, AR-18 and M-14 and M-1 rifles, Magnum revolvers and Colt and Browning pistols, as well as other legally acquired equipment, under the leadership of Cuban instructors who have served in the American army and fought in Vietnam.

All are members of the United Fighters Anticomunist Brigade (CUBA) led by Commander Bombillo, who has an impressive terrorist record and was also involved in the murder of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier, the weekly added.

According to CARETAS, the timing of this deployment is connected with the tense world situation and specifically with the Cuban crisis, as well as the situation in Afghanistan which, at a time when the credibility of coexistence is being questioned, makes the practical attitude of the United States more flexible in the event of an attack on the Havana government.

It added that the internal crisis in Cuba, which was decisive in this new permissiveness, began to appear after President Fidel Castro's secret report on 27 December 1979. "The anti-Castro people feel that the solution cannot come from outside, that they must work with Fidel Castro's own army and gain its confidence, since it is made up of men from among the people, who feel and suffer the misfortune of living under that system," according to Hubert Matos.

Commander Bombillo confirmed that if Castro had 80 percent of the people and 90 percent of the armed forces at the time of the Bay of Pigs, things are very different now.

He attributed great importance to the journeys made by Cuban members of the exile community, "promoting family ties and contacts with officials of the Cuban Army in areas which, for security reasons, I prefer to keep to myself."

Commander Bombillo, who is 45 years old and at the time of the bombing was military chief of an organization whose civilian head was Orlando Bosch--tied to the murder of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier--told CARETAS that the time of bombing is past.

In his opinion, all the time should be devoted to working within the Cuban Armed Forces, where he said he has connections reaching even to the rank of general.

"The day is very close," he said in the CARETAS article, "when we will have to help our brothers within the armed forces who are going to revolt."

8735

CSO: 3010

REPORT ON SOVIET-CUBAN MARITIME FISHING COMMISSION

Havana MAR Y PESCA in Spanish May 80 p 3

[Article by Pedro Morales: "Along a Common Road"]

[Text] The 11th session of the joint commission ended last February with very specific agreements on different aspects of Cuban-Soviet fishing co-operation. It took place in the capital of our country and included visits by participants to different fishing sites and sites of historic interest.

On the first workday there were reports on the fulfillment of the recommendations of the previous session, an analysis of fulfillment of the joint plan for scientific research carried out in the period between the 10th and 11th sessions, a report on service to Cuban and Soviet fishing boats in the common fishing areas and in Soviet and Cuban ports and a report on cooperation in training technical and scientific cadres. The 1980 plan for joint scientific research was also approved.

During the talks it was verified that the results obtained in joint fishing prospects and scientific research are totally satisfactory, achieving greater development of Cuban fishing and greater experience and skill for the researchers and specialists of the MIP [Ministry of the Fishing Industry]. There was emphasis on the great feeling of cooperation between the Soviet and Cuban specialists. The more important agreements include the coming shipment from the USSR to Cuba of a SRT-M research ship which will establish bases in Cuban ports and will contribute to research on the resources of the Atlantic zone adjacent to the insular shelf. Of course, Cuban and Soviet researchers as well as other technicians of both nationalities will work together on this ship.

As to pisciculture, a line of development which our country has special interest in, it was agreed that the USSR will send specialists to Cuba who will collaborate with the established research offices.

Concerning repair of Soviet ships in the Havana Fishing Port, the 11th session pointed out the growing experience and skill of the workers in this

industrial center so the work was done with notable quality. It was stated that, in 1980, the amount of repairs to ships in the Soviet fishing fleet that stop at Havana Fishing Port will total more than 200,000 standard hours.

Among many other matters, the 11th Cuban-Soviet Joint Commission for Maritime Fishing analyzed the advances achieved through the creation of SADIP [Automatic Management System of the Fishing Industry] of Cuba and approved a recommendation to expand the joint work on this, given its importance for better development and supervision of the activity.

Finally, the 11th session approved a recommendation that offers our country the possibility of sending specialists to practice in Soviet enterprises, educational establishments and fishing and research boats in order to expand their professional horizons.

Outside of the 11th session, Georgiy Mescheriaskov, head of the Soviet delegation and branch director of exploitation of fleets and ports of the Soviet Ministry of Fish Industry, and Aldo Margolles, head of the Cuban delegation and vice minister of MIP, exchanged opinions about the subsequent expansion and deepening of cooperation between the two ministries. In those talks, of course, things like the possible joint elaboration by Cuban and Soviet specialists of different types of fishing products as well as the expansion of cooperation related to SADIP and planning for our fishing economy were analyzed.

Other Soviet participants, in addition to Georgiy Mescheriaskov, head of the delegation, included Viktor Shein, representative of the Soviet Ministry of Fish Industry in Cuba, Nelly Litvinova, Vladimir Dneprovskiy and Sergey Seleznev.

7717
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

FISHING INDUSTRY CONSTRUCTION PLANS--The value of the planned projects for the Construction and Assembly Enterprise of the Ministry of the Fishing Industry for 1980 increased to more than 3 million pesos. The fundamental tasks that that enterprise has outlined for this /Year of the Second Congress/ [in italics] include the construction of five slipways for the repair of fishing ships of the platform fleet. That priority task answers the need to provide maintenance for the hundreds of wooden, steel or ferro-concrete ships that fish near the island as well as some components for the intermediate fleets. This guarantees more fishing days and, as is logical, an appreciable increase in production and productivity. The Construction and Assembly Enterprise will also undertake works of expansion like the continuation of construction of the first smoked fish processing factory in Cienfuegos. About 60 percent of its equipment was nationally produced. There is also a new line of pickled fish included in the expansion of the Regla Industrial Fishing Enterprise. The commitments for the present year include investments in the Manzanillo shipyard, shops for the Cuban Fishing Fleet and social and productive areas of the Anguilas de Pavon Breeding Center in Villa Clara. (Text) [Havana MAR Y PESCA in Spanish May 80 p 5] 7717

CSO: 3010

EL SALVADOR

PCS, FPL, RN STATEMENT ON GOVERNMENT REFORMS

Managua AVANCE in Spanish No 31, 1-15 Jun 80 pp 8-9

[Document issued on 12 March 1980 by the Communist Party of El Salvador (PCS), the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) Farabundo Marti, and National Resistance (RN)]

[Text] 1. Murder and Reform: Sinister Formula of Yankee Imperialism and Christian Democratic Military Junta

In an effort to prevent the Salvadoran people from winning their freedom, the Christian Democratic Military Government Junta decreed on 6 and 7 March the agrarian reform and bank nationalization laws. At the same time, it imposed martial law. These steps were taken within a context of brutally accelerated repression against the people's organizations. Since those laws were promulgated, murder has been on the upswing, becoming just about the only form of repression.

It is clear that the political formula applied by the government consists of "murder with reform." That method was dictated by the United States Government, which publicly supports and applauds the measures taken by the Christian Democratic Military Junta. In order to implement this plan, the Yankee imperialists and the Junta have reached an understanding with one sector of the oligarchy.

The reforms are designed to confuse and coopt part of the Salvadoran workers; to consolidate the present high military command, which is controlled by the worst of reactionaries; to confuse international public opinion about what is really going on in El Salvador; to justify or cover up the brutal slaughter that is taking place; and even to justify military intervention by the United States and Venezuela in our country, if Washington deems it necessary.

The purpose of the killing is to weaken and even destroy the people's revolutionary movement and the forces of democracy; similar blows have been dealt to all these sectors, including the honest and progressive elements of the Christian Democratic Party itself. Thus, according to these plans,

once the organized forces of the Salvadoran people have been killed off, the reforms now being implemented in a quasi-radical manner would be reversed or modified so they would be tolerable for landowners and big business. It is with this criminal calculation that some of these men have agreed to go along with or at least remain neutral to the reform laws.

A wide-ranging agrarian reform that would turn the land over to those who work it is and for a long time has been a demand very dear to the hearts of the Salvadoran people. They have fought for this and shed their blood for it. But the agrarian reform decreed by the Christian Democratic Military Junta has been concocted behind the people's back, without their support. It has been dictated by their bloodthirsty executioners for the purpose of dividing the people and stabbing them in the back. According to the plan, the land is to be grabbed back once again and returned to the landowners, as has happened in other countries (such as Portugal, a short time ago).

The same can be said of the nationalization of the banks, the exportation of coffee and the labor reforms that have been announced.

Murder, not reform, is the key to the evil policy being implemented by the Christian Democratic Military Junta, with direct consultation by the Yankees. The reforms are a cover, a temporary maneuver.

For many years we have been faced with increasingly bloody repression. It is under these blows that our organization has grown and the Salvadoran people's will to struggle has been forged into iron. That is why we can say with absolute certainty, in the face of the brutal acceleration of the slaughter and the reformist manipulations that are now taking place: Our people will not be deceived by the poisoned reforms, nor will we be diverted from our revolutionary path, nor will we be swayed by repression. The revolutionary movement responds to this criminal scheme by uniting further and strengthening our resolve to liberate our heroic people.

2. Yankee Imperialism Prepares To Invade Our Country

The Yankee imperialists, however, have no faith in the efficacy of this formula, so they are using several plans at once. We have enough information to reveal that the United States Government has ordered its generals to prepare for military intervention against the Salvadoran people, and that it has also dragged the Christian Democratic government of Venezuela into the aggression.

For this purpose an invading army has been formed of Puerto Rican and Venezuelan soldiers. Unfortunately for Latin Americans, Puerto Rico is a colony of the United States. Its masters, the imperialists, are now preparing to use Puerto Ricans, while the Christian Democratic overseers have thrown in some Venezuelan soldiers, in order to make them do the dirty work against their brothers.

So it is clear that the United States Government prefers to invade El Salvador, cloaking a "multilateral intervention" in the justification of a "decent" excuse: It is trampling on our homeland "in order to defend a Christian Democratic and social reformist government, and in order to prevent bloodshed." The Yankee imperialists have entrusted both of those tasks to the Christian Democratic Party as part of the Military Government Junta of our country. High Christian Democratic officials, mainly Jose Napoleon Duarte, have cooked up this scheme with Washington, helping them to involve the Christian Democratic government of Venezuela.

Let the entire world know that we condemn this sinister treason and these aggressive plans.

The intervention has not only already begun. Here are the facts: Several dozen military instructors sent by the Carter Administration to train the Armed Forces in the "modern techniques of counterinsurgency warfare" have arrived in El Salvador and have already begun work. Initially, three battalions have been assigned to take classes from the Yankee instructors, and the so-called Armed Forces Engineering Instruction Center (CIIFA) in the city of Zacatecoluca is to be converted into a "strategic base," with helicopters, tanks, artillery and special troops for carrying out this type of warfare. The warfare is basically a brutal, merciless extermination of the population, accompanied by the physical razing of property by aerial bombing, artillery and armored vehicle attacks, as was recently demonstrated in the districts of Suchitoto, areas along the Main Northern Highway, very close to San Salvador, in northern Chalatenango, in San Vicente, Cojutepeque and other places. Similar events have happened in other parts of the world where the Yankee imperialists have deployed their "counterinsurgency" techniques, even though it is well known that they have often reaped humiliating defeat.

The United States Government publicly offered military aid to the Salvadoran Government in the amount of \$5 million, which eventually became \$10 million.

The murder of the Salvadoran people (members of revolutionary organizations, or people simply suspected of being members) is being stepped up. A quick glance at the newspapers in our country in recent days, even though they fall far short of publishing the real number of victims, is enough to confirm the dramatic increase in killings.

A Venezuelan military official named Cardoza recently came to El Salvador to coordinate plans with the minister of defense, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia. Meanwhile, arms shipments from the Herrera Campins Administration (of Venezuela) are coming in to the Ilopango Airport. Large shipments of American-made weapons are arriving in Israeli ships at the port of Acajutla. Israeli instructors are training the National Guard in our country. The Israeli Government, just as it did in support of Somoza, is lending its services to train the executioners of the Salvadoran people and to provide them with the arms which the Carter Administration prefers not to give directly, so that

no one will find out about his hypocritical, two-faced policy of "supporting democratization and social reforms," as he cleverly tells the world he is doing in El Salvador.

The same thing is being done by Vietnamese instructors from the defeated South Vietnamese Government, puppet of the Yankee imperialists. Mercenaries from different countries, among them many former Somoza Guards, are coming into our country or are being amassed, organized and armed in Guatemala, to be used against our people.

The Guatemalan Government and the murderous National Liberation Movement (MLN), led by the genocidal expert Sandoval Alarcon, are the most active back-ups in the preparation of mercenaries for the campaign against the Salvadoran people. The leaders of the National Private Enterprise Association (ANEP) of El Salvador, who today are rending their garments, crying out hypocritically in favor of peace and democracy, are participating actively in these plans. We know where the mercenary recruitment and training centers are located in Guatemala; we have been apprised of the voluminous arms purchases (amounting to several million dollars) made during the past 7 or 8 months by Eduardo Palomo (president of the ANEP) and other gentlemen in certain parts of Central America.

The rightist military regime of Honduras is collaborating in these interventionist schemes, not only against the people of El Salvador but also against Nicaragua.

The fascists who are now coming out against Yankee intervention and are pretending to be patriotic are actually the executioners who are starving the people of El Salvador. They are as opposed to our independence, to our people's right to life, to our freedom and self-determination, as are the American imperialists themselves. The fascists have served the imperialists, and will continue to do so gladly. They protest because they want the imperialists to entrust to them alone the task of carrying out exclusively all the plans to subjugate the Salvadoran people. They deplore the fact that the Christian Democrats are involved now. But what the fascists want does not suit Washington these days; the U.S. Government does not want to appear to the world to be supporting a government that is openly in the hands of the fascists. That is why the Yankee government not long ago publicly opposed the coup d'etat that the fascists were getting ready to undertake in order to overthrow the Christian Democratic Military Junta. This action aroused the Americans' ire.

The preparations for a Yankee invasion of El Salvador are an affront not only to our people, but to all Central American peoples, since they are all fighting now for true, genuine independence; these actions constitute a threat to all Latin American peoples, and present a challenge to humanity.

We condemn the brutal slaughter of the Salvadoran people, the evil manipulations in the form of reform measures, and the United States' preparations to intervene militarily in our country. We call upon the Salvadoran people,

upon the people of Central America and of the entire world, to condemn them and to reject them.

In view of the serious danger of aggression that is threatening our homeland, we hereby declare that the revolutionary movement will fiercely resist the imperialist invaders, whether they come alone or with others. We will not stop fighting them until we drive them out of our country. We are absolutely confident of the iron will of our people to enter into combat, especially among the great majority of urban and rural workers. We have faith in the progressive, patriotic middle classes. We have absolute faith in the Central American people, and in the militant international solidarity of all the nations of the world, including the people of the United States and those who live in countries whose governments Washington has managed to coopt.

We will make our land a hell for the imperialist invaders!

The example of the heroic Central American people that combatted and expelled the Yankee freebooters, led by William Walker during the last century; the immortal anti-imperialist spirit of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino and of all Salvadorans, Central Americans and Latin Americans who fought at his side until they drove out the Yankee invaders in Nicaragua during the twenties and thirties of this century (Agustin Farabundo Marti stands out among them), all will return to the hearts and hands of hundreds of thousands of combatants, resolved to overcome; and we shall overcome.

This is our response to the threat of imperialist aggression.

We call upon the democratic governments of Latin America and the world to refuse to be forced by the Yankee imperialists to commit the crime they are planning against our homeland. We ask for their support for the cause of liberating the people of El Salvador.

A few days ago the platform-timetable of the Mass Revolutionary Coordinating Committee was published. It calls for the establishment of a Revolutionary Democratic government which would draw on the support of the vast majority of the Salvadoran population and would be a manifestation of the union of its revolutionary forces and its democratic forces. The Revolutionary Democratic Government will bring together representatives of the various ideologies that lie in the hearts of the Salvadoran people; it will be a government that truly guarantees respect for human rights and democratic freedoms; because it will have the backing of the broadest and strongest popular support of our entire history, it will be fully able--unlike any other government--to transform our unjust society, undertaking the profound structural changes that are necessary to create a new society that is socially just, democratic and genuinely independent as a nation.

The platform-timetable of the Mass Revolutionary Coordinating Committee makes it quite clear that the revolutionary movement does not intend to assume power by itself, or to impose its ideology as the only one, or to govern for its exclusive benefit; it intends to include the Salvadoran

people in power, to provide a medium for the expression of their interests in the Revolutionary Democratic Government, thereby ensuring peace, liberty, justice and the resulting social progress. There is no other way to solve the deep and serious national crisis to the benefit of the Salvadoran people.

We of the FPL, PCS and RN lend our full support to that platform. Our objectives and the means to obtain them, in other words, what we revolutionaries want, are set forth in that platform. It also expresses what all true democrats in our country want.

Peoples have a right to provide their own government and their own social organization. As a consequence, they have an undeniable right to make a revolution and to realize their neglected dreams through armed revolution when faced with a power which has closed off to them all peaceful means and has tried to crush them with weapons, as is now happening in our nation.

These are principles and rights which admit of no discussion. Imperialism, no matter what its pretext or allegation, whether sophisticated or crude, has no right to trample them. Those who back up Yankee aggression against the people of El Salvador are affronting their own people, and helping Washington swell up with arrogance through the blackmail of the "big stick" policy as the only way to relate to weak, backward nations.

In response to the imperialist aggressors and their helpers, and to the fascists who, each in his own way, are dealing a severe blow to the Salvadoran people, we raise our voices and let the world know of our unbreakable determination to fight, and we raise our weapons as well, to send forth this supreme rallying cry:

LIBERATION OR DEATH; UNITED UNTIL FINAL VICTORY!

"Proletariat of all nations, unite!"
COMMUNIST PARTY OF EL SALVADOR (PCS)

"Revolution or death, the armed people shall overcome!"
FAHABUNDO MARTI POPULAR LIBERATION FORCES (FPL)

"Armed struggle today, socialism tomorrow!"
NATIONAL RESISTANCE (RN)

San Salvador, Central America, 12 March 1980.

6926
C90: 3010

CNT ISSUES STATEMENT ON KIDNAPED LABOR LEADERS

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 9 Jul 80 p 47

[Text] The National Workers Central Organization (CNT) wishes to inform the public:

1. That the chief of the detective section of the National Police has tried to confuse and distort public opinion by implying and announcing that several union comrades have appeared back at their jobs, after it was reported that they were arrested on 21 June. To do this the chief of detectives used the first list of names of arrested workers, which did indeed include several comrades who are not actually under arrest but who were at the headquarters or had been invited to the trade union meeting. It was not known at the time that they escaped arrest. Of the 27 comrades arrested by security forces none has been heard from and the attitude of the chief of detectives of the National Police, who is trying to depict the attack on the CNT as an "allegation," is only further proof that he participated in this act of repression.
2. That to this attitude of the chief of detectives of the National Police must be added other facts, such as: the prevention at gunpoint, by plain-clothes police, of both male and female comrades from entering CNT headquarters; the persecution and intimidation in their own homes of the families of those arrested; the warnings to union members, who have had to appear at police headquarters, that all union members are going to be eliminated; and the fact that members of the Sixth Command, SWAT and other police units entered the courtyard of the Metropolitan Cathedral to break up the hunger strike.
3. That the CNT reiterates to the public that it was the security forces which on 21 June entered our headquarters and arrested 27 comrades. That this police operation was led by the chief of the narcotics section and that officials of the present government charged with the leadership of those forces and, in a direct way, the minister of government, the chief of the National Police and the chief of the detective section are responsible for the arrest and the physical safety of our comrades.

4. That it energetically protests the other repressive actions perpetrated by the security forces in recent days, such as the arrest and disappearance of the farmers from Tiquisate, the shooting of workers at the Guatemala Bottling Plant (Coca-Cola), the murder of union members of the IGSS [Guatemalan Social Security Institute], the shooting deaths of newsmen Marco Antonio Cacao Munoz, teacher Axel Rosales and Rita Navarro and the arrest, torture and murder of countless persons.

5. That the following is a list of those comrades arrested by the security forces since 21 June:

1. Bernardo Marroquin Salazar
2. Orlando Garcia
3. Ismael Vasquez Ortiz
4. Florentino Gomez
5. Hector Manuel Sanchez Gonzales
6. Manuel Rene Polanco Salguero
7. Mario Martinez
8. Oscar Armando Salazar
9. Mario Campos Valladares
10. Jorge Luis Serrano
11. Cresencio Cornel Ordonez
12. Manuel Antonio Rodriguez
13. Alvaro Estrada
14. Rafael Antonio Aguilar Perez
15. Erwin Rene Hernandez
16. Tomas Roberto Poll
17. Pedro Ramos Micatu
18. Selvin Arnulfo Garcia
19. Florencia Xocop Chavez
20. Sara Cabrera Flores
21. Hilda Carlota Perez
22. Cristina Yolanda Carrera
23. Sonia Alecio
24. Irma Candelaria Perez Osorio
25. Agustin Chitay Chapeton

plus two more unidentified comrades.

We reiterate our demand that they be freed or turned over to the courts of the republic and that their physical safety be respected.

6. That we call upon the people of Guatemala to fight aggressively and intelligently against the repression of which they are the object, and to encourage popular organization and the struggle for effective democratic freedoms and rights which continue to be denied them violently and criminally by the present government.

Let us unite to demand aggressively the immediate release of our arrested comrades.

Let us continue to encourage the trade union, popular and democratic movement.

Let us carry out and support the measures being drawn up by the National Committee for Union Unity.

Guatemala, 8 June 1980.

8735

CSO: 3010

GUATEMALA

CIVIC FOUNDATION RAPS U.S. INTERFERENCE IN NATION

Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 7 Jul 80 p 11

[Text] When President Jimmy Carter came to power he already had a program for Latin America based on two studies published by the Center for Inter-American Relations, the first in October 1974 and the second on 20 December 1976. These were done by the Committee for Relations Between the United States and Latin America and specifically by Congressman Sol N. Linowitz. A third report known as the "Southern Connection," drafted by the Transnational Institute under a program of the Institute for Policy Studies, was published in February 1977.

The policy established for the Carter administration was based on these three documents and contained the following points:

1. Acceptance of Marxist-Leninist regimes in Latin America; it was assumed that underdevelopment and instability in the area were caused by imperialism and American intervention.
2. Ideological pluralism.
3. Human rights.
4. Renunciation of American sovereignty over the Panama Canal.
5. Reconciliation with Cuba.
6. Recognition of Cuba's rights to Guantanamo.
7. Reconsideration of the present status of Puerto Rico.
8. Aid for the socialist state of Jamaica.
9. Elimination of public and private military assistance to public and private military programs.
10. Elimination of air, naval and army bases in and around the Caribbean.

All these objectives have been carried out or at least an attempt has been made to do so since the inauguration of President Carter in January 1977.

Whom have they favored? Only Russia, which now has the largest fleet in the world, while that of the United States has been reduced from 800 to 460 units.

In Iran the shah was expelled by the United States. The country has fallen into a dangerous vacuum. Far from gaining support for human rights, the people have become hostile towards foreign interference, and America has lost its best friend and ally in the Middle East.

In Africa the United States watched with apparent approval the occupation by Russian satellites of strategic posts and sources of raw materials which are indispensable to the free world.

South Africa, a key country in that part of the world, is harassed persistently; Rhodesia, another western ally, has been eliminated as a sovereign nation.

The invasion and takeover of several islands in the Caribbean has been permitted.

The Panama Canal has been turned over to a country which can count on the sympathy of Mr Carter and which has demonstrated its admiration for Russia and Cuba.

The Salt II treaties have been signed, placing the free world at the mercy of the masters of oppression, and in the same act Carter bestowed a big kiss on the Russian dictator, apparently as an act of thanks and fidelity.

In Nicaragua, proconsuls Bowdler and Pezullo introduced a well-thought-out and ingeniously executed plan which eliminated Somoza, put the National Guard in jail, introduced a Marxist-Leninist system of education, established people's tribunals and summary proceedings and enthroned communism. The rug has been pulled out from under Somoza, while Borges, an avowed communist who has taken over the government, receives promises of monetary aid at the very time he is declaring himself the friend of Russia and the enemy of the United States, and...nobody is pulling the rug out from under him.

In El Salvador the proconsul has thrown out the president and is forming a new government more to his liking.

And what has the State Department accomplished with this misguided policy? What any citizen of this, the continent of Washington, Benito Juarez, Bolivar and San Martin, would least have wanted: the mistrust, antipathy and deprecation of all the countries of this continent which have defended themselves against the Russian strategy of attacking the weakest points of the perimeter first, as Lenin counseled and General Alexander Haig, American NATO commander, warned.

The fraternal countries of America, which for 20 years have been carrying on a bloody fight against the common enemy, communism, and which by the grace of God have not yet succumbed to it, feel insulted, hurt and defrauded by this way of applying the principle of human rights.

Back in 1933, as the cornerstone of the "Good Neighbor Policy" enunciated by President F. D. Roosevelt, the United States approved the Montevideo Nonintervention Pact, signed by Cordell Hull, secretary of state, representing the United States.

What must be the reaction of all the Ibero-American countries toward a fraternal country which signs treaties prescribing noninterference in the affairs of the others and then overthrows duly constituted governments to introduce, or to aid in the introduction thereinto, of the "moderate communism" of Mr Cheek?

Is this the proper time for these adventures? Should not all America be united to be able to deal with any emergency?

8735

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COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES MANIFESTO ON LABOR ISSUES

Managua AVANCE in Spanish No 30, 16-31 May 80 pp 3-7, 11

[Excerpts] Cause of the Strikes

The Governing Junta's disapproval of the wage settlement between the 900 Fabritex workers and company management was described by the workers as an act of aggression which robbed them of the 40 percent increase they had won. This, and this alone, led to the strike which has rapidly and spontaneously spread to 20 other factories whose workers had also presented demands.

Who is responsible for the strikes? The answer is easy: the Governing Junta exclusively, which, in an unprecedented action, arbitrarily snatched away the wage increase which the workers had won after a hard struggle.

The national leadership of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], the members of the Governing Junta, and the Labor Ministry are aware of this, especially since they acted against the workers in the conflict and it was against their decisions that the workers decided to go out on strike.

How is it possible that the FSLN leadership could so insistently ignore so much positive struggle--which the proletariat and the sectors active in the struggle against Somoza have not forgotten--and proceed to attack the organizations and leaders which planned and fought so well? No! It is not possible, or at least it is not acceptable.

If the Government of National Reconstruction [GRN] has been incapable of responding to the vital needs of the working class and the poor farmers, it is not through lack of desire but because faithful representatives of the local and foreign bourgeoisie have been maneuvering within its ranks. And this is the essence of the question. The fact is that the infiltrators and the capitalists embedded in the government know, as the communists do, how serious the economic and social conditions of the workers are and they feel that it is greatly to their advantage to impede solutions to these problems in order to provoke indignation among the masses, turn the workers against the government and sharpen the conflicts until they reach explosive proportions.

The Sandinist Front must not forget, in addition, that this is the framework within which we have had to develop our mutual goals and unifying tasks throughout the months of the revolutionary process. If the FSLN does not lose sight of this fact, it will not be difficult for it to reach the conclusion that it has been used by the repressive appetites of local and foreign reactionaries through their agents embedded in the government.

The growing unrest among the workers in the city and the countryside has been answered by calls for "understanding," "calm," "patience," "sacrifices at work," and "austerity." And despite the fact that the cost of living and hunger continue to rise, our working masses, noble by nature, adopted the "patience" demanded of them, in expectation of the economic program of the GRN.

And this is the problem. The GRN program, called the "Plan of Economic Reactivation for the Benefit of the People," was a tremendous disappointment for the workers and the landless farmers. This plan requires them to double productivity, which is certainly necessary, but without giving them specific solutions to their enormous and desperate problems other than poor (and let us say even utopian) projects for the years ahead. The Economic Reactivation Plan meets the economic demands that the cotton, coffee, cattlegrowing, industrial, and business capitalists have been making of the Democratic Revolution, but it does not say one word about /agrarian reform/ [in boldface] (the point of departure for solving the problems of the farmers and the national crisis and for the economic development of the country) or about specific solutions to the urgent wage problems, which directly affect the livelihood of the proletarian masses.

With regard to the Economic Reactivation Plan, it only remains to be pointed out that this is a subjective plan, divorced from the grave economic and social reality that the revolution inherited from Somoza. Drafted from the "technical" standpoint of economists and advisors trained under capitalism, it is inspired by social-democratic reformism and strongly laced with the reorganizational demands which the domestic bourgeoisie makes of its economy. The Economic Reactivation Plan (whose very name says it all) does not respond to the enormous needs nor the revolutionary and class aspirations of the great mass of workers in the city and the countryside.

But the differences we have pointed out, which because of their basic nature have been the cause of problems between Sandinists and communists (problems which the bourgeoisie, the infiltrated CIA agents, and the reformist petite bourgeoisie sectors seize upon for their own divisionist and destructive ends), will not be resolved, nor can they be dealt with by personal quarrels, by repression and by imprisonment; they can and should only be aired at high-level theoretical debates leading to the development of fraternal bilateral discussions so that, by means of both procedures, we may step by step draw closer to ideological, programmatic and political unity concerning the process and destiny of the Nicaraguan revolution.

The Nicaraguan Communist Party has supported and continues to support all the gains won by the Sandinist Revolution. It has always urged and mobilized its own organized forces, the proletarian masses, the farmers and the other sectors of the population to defend and consolidate national sovereignty, to defend and consolidate the revolution, to raise production and elevate productivity, to impose and develop austerity at all levels, and to support and participate in the literacy crusade, and it will continue to do so.

Our party has supported and will continue to support the Sandinist Popular Army [EPS], and one of its primary tasks has been to foster frank and fraternal political relations between the EPS and the workers, farmers and the people. In this connection, only encouraging and positive efforts have been made by the communists with regard to the armed institutions of the revolution and to the National Sandinist Police.

We are ardent partisans of the formation of popular militias and we are working for their development as auxiliary arms of the EPS to consolidate the defense of national sovereignty, and to guarantee its victorious defense over any attempt at imperialist intervention, and also against the dangers of counterrevolution from within and from abroad which the beaten Somozists and native and foreign reactionaries are devising and preparing.

But the Nicaraguan Communist Party understands that we are not at the stage or at the time of the struggle for political power for the proletariat. It is the time and we are at the stage of struggle to defend and consolidate the Democratic Revolution and to help it advance toward the realization of its historic patriotic and popular objectives. In this sense, we reaffirm our struggle for the adoption of the "Plan To Deepen the Democratic Revolution" of our party and the resolutions of the plenum of its Central Committee held on 3 and 4 January 1980. These documents outline for the immediate future the struggle for the adoption of a democratic, antifeudal, antioligarchic and anti-imperialistic agrarian reform; the establishment of broad diplomatic, economic, commercial, cultural, scientific and technical relations between Nicaragua and the USSR, Cuba, the GDR, Bulgaria, Poland and other countries of the socialist community; the formulation and implementation of a clear and complete anti-imperialist policy to gain full national liberation for Nicaragua; and the development of social progress for the Nicaraguan people on the basis of the achievements of the country's economy.

These four points summarize the historical objectives of the democratic-bourgeois revolution of the age, and our Democratic Revolution will not advance or be consolidated unless it takes this direction with determination. The Nicaraguan Communist Party invites the Sandinist National Liberation Front to unite in a single force in the struggle for the realization of these basic objectives of our Democratic Revolution.

All the communists who are under arrest should be set free immediately, and persecution and repression of our party, its secretary general and other leaders should be totally suspended.

The slander and defamation should cease immediately, and in their place a full-scale campaign should be launched to purify and broaden the climate for the reestablishment of unification efforts at the political, trade union, farmer, lower class, feminine, and youth levels.

The domestic and imperialist reactionaries will be crushed in Nicaragua by the invincible strength of the popular masses led by the /revolutionary unity/ [in boldface] of the Communist Party, the Sandinist Front and the other revolutionary and democratic forces.

Imperialist intervention in El Salvador will be ward off by the infinite will to fight of the heroic and brotherly Salvadoran people and by the unconditional support of the people of Nicaragua, all the people of Central America, Latin America and the world.

End to repression and freedom for all the communist prisoners!

Hurrah for the unity of the workers movement!

Hurrah for the unity of the revolutionary forces!

Hurrah for our Democratic Revolution and its profound development!

Hurrah for the struggle for freedom of the Salvadoran people!

Proletarians of all the nations of the world unite!

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OUTGOING SOVIET AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES LATIN AMERICA

Caracas TRIBUNA POPULAR in Spanish 27 Jun-3 Jul 80 p 3

[Report on Interview with Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Kazimirov, by Silvia Coronil; date and place not given]

[Text] Outgoing USSR ambassador to Venezuela comments on bilateral relations during his 5 years as head of the Soviet mission.

The Latin American people's struggle for national liberation stems from the social and economic situation of the continent, and not from "foreign influence."

The revolution in Afghanistan will not be isolated by imperialism.

On the eve of ending his tour as ambassador of the Soviet Union to Venezuela, Vladimir Kazimirov recalls for "TP" [TRIBUNA POPULAR] the history of diplomatic relations between our two countries since their establishment on 14 March 1945. During this first phase, from 1945 to 1952, a well-known Soviet petroleum expert, Foma Trebin, was ambassador. With the arrival in power of dictator Perez Jimenez, relations were broken off and were not renewed until 16 April 1970, during the administration of President Rafael Caldera. The ambassador at that time, from 1970 to 1975, was Victor Likhashev. Vladimir Kazimirov has headed the mission since May 1975.

Anyone who has had contact with him is aware of his candor and his personal charm, which have become well known during his outstanding service in Venezuela.

In this respect he says, "I have gained a great deal of both professional and human satisfaction these last few years during which, along with the other comrades at the embassy, I have had the honor of representing the Soviet Union in this country. These have been very important years for Venezuela and Latin America and for the development of ties between these countries and the USSR.

"Examples of this have been the nationalization of petroleum and iron and, in foreign policy, the opening up of Venezuela to the world. Now Venezuela is no longer limited to the framework of regional politics, but participates actively in deliberations on global matters which traditionally have been considered by some to be the privilege of the larger states (international security, detente, disarmament, the restructuring of international economic relations, the struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism). We are pleased that the Latin American countries are speaking ever more clearly, with their own voices, in international forums."

USSR-Venezuelan Relations

"TP": In what area have relations between the USSR and Venezuela seen their greatest development?

[Answer] Before answering, I would like to say that I am in favor of the expansion of relations between two such important groups of countries as the socialist community and the Latin American countries.

Ambassador Kazimirov recalled that in 1975 only Poland and Romania had ambassadors in Caracas, while Czechoslovakia and Hungary had charges d'affaires; now there are eight socialist countries with diplomatic representation here.

Returning to the question, he tells us that we have not only diplomatic, but trade, cultural, scientific and technological relations as well.

"During the last 5 years the first bilateral agreements between the USSR and Venezuela have been finalized: the agreement for cultural, scientific and technological cooperation, in December 1975; the basic agreement on economic and industrial cooperation, in November 1976; the agreement on cooperation in sports; and the contract on petroleum operations (a quadripartite agreement under which Venezuela supplies petroleum to Cuba and the USSR supplies it to Spain, exchanging buyers to reduce the costs of transportation). There were the visits by the foreign relations minister (Ramon Escovar Salom) and the energy and mines minister (Valentin Hernandez Acosta), and the first official visit by a Venezuelan president to the USSR (Carlos Andres Perez). Important personalities, such as Drs Rafael Caldera, Gonzalo Barrios and many others visited the Soviet Union, and parliamentary contacts were expanded. When President Luis Herrera Campins took office, the first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Vasilij Kuznetsov, attended the ceremony. Dr Rafael Caldera, president of the World Inter-parliamentary Union, will visit the USSR again next September. These high-level meetings facilitate mutual understanding between the two states."

Interest in Latin America

"TP": What impression do the people in the USSR have of Venezuela and Latin America?

[Answer] In our country there is a great deal of interest in Latin America. Our historical ties go back to the time of Francisco de Miranda, the first American to visit the Ukrainian steppes, Moscow and Saint Petersburg and receive Russia's support in the struggle for independence of the American colonies. I would say that the Spanish Civil War provided a strong incentive in our country to know the Hispanic world. Another very strong incentive was the Cuban Revolution, obviously. The third impetus, in time, was the expansion of relations between the USSR and the countries of Latin America, which increased the interest of the Soviet people in studying the Latin American problem; for example, the Spanish language is studied extensively.

(Incidentally, we told Ambassador Kazimirov that his Spanish is very good, although he protested against this opinion). To satisfy our curiosity, he confessed that he learned some Spanish 20 years ago at the Diplomatic Academy in Moscow, his native city. After spending 3 and 1/2 years as first secretary of the embassy in Brazil, he went to Costa Rica in 1971, serving as ambassador there until 1975, when he came to Caracas.

The Inevitability of Change

"IF": From your point of view, what are the prospects for the revolutionary processes in Latin America?

[Answer] The social and economic situation demands a national liberation, a liberation from exploitation by the transnationals. It is an objective process which results from the situation on the continent itself, as well as that in other parts of the world. There are well-known tendencies among some propagandists and ideologists in the United States and other capitalist countries to attribute the changes in the world to a "diabolical" plan of the Soviet Revolution. But this is nothing new. The same accusation was made in an absolutist and feudal Europe after the French Revolution. They are using the same old trick.

We cannot deny the influence of the USSR as such, as an example of what can be achieved by a people who have taken power into their own hands. The history of the USSR is full of the great hardships of struggle and of isolation imposed from abroad, but the Soviet Union has achieved its present status thanks to the self-denying efforts of the workers, led by the Communist Party of the USSR.

It is necessary to fight the idea (not erroneous, but false) of denying the profoundly internal roots of the changes which occur in various countries and of attributing these changes to alleged outside encouragement. It is an objective process which, like it or not, is going to continue to evolve. The realistic politicians of the West must adapt themselves and seriously recognize the inevitability of these changes.

In this respect, Kazimirov finally demanded not only the theoretical recognition of a people's right to self-determination, but respect for that right in practice.

Afghanistan: Reality and Pretext

"TP": Very probably our readers are interested in knowing your opinion about the events in Afghanistan.

[Answer] There is a very clear tendency on the part of those who direct western propaganda (especially by the administration of the United States) to attribute the current complications in international relations to the events in Afghanistan, but this is an artificial and provoking attempt to change the proportions and the sequence of international events. To reduce all of today's problems to the so-called "problem" of Afghanistan is nothing more than an artificial pretext to undermine the policy of international detente and an excuse to continue and to speed up the armaments race.

In the opinion of the USSR ambassador, the problems began long before the events in Afghanistan started.

"Things are getting worse, especially because of Washington's policy of increasing armaments and exerting pressure against the liberation movements in various parts of the world: Iran, Nicaragua, Afghanistan..."

And he continued his analysis:

"The imperialists did not sympathize at all with the Afghan revolution of April 1978. They did everything possible to help the counterrevolutionary forces, supporting them from abroad, taking advantage of the easy, almost free access from Pakistan and the presence of nomadic border tribes, which move about constantly. They are used by instructors from a well-known group of countries to incite feeling against the Kabul government.

"These," said Kazimirov, "were the circumstances under which it became necessary to accept the request of the Afghan Government for assistance to its revolution, which was threatened by the enemy from outside.

"The proposals of the Kabul government, supported by the Warsaw Pact countries, for a peaceful political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan, are already well known.

"The concrete proposals of the Afghan Government, made especially to Pakistan, were not accepted. Then came the question, 'Who is interested in normalizing the situation? Who is interested in continuing the counterrevolutionary activities?'

"In short: the counterrevolutionary forces would like the revolutions they defeat in a given country to remain internationally isolated, and for no progressive movement to obtain aid against the international conspiracies to liquidate them.

"Afghanistan is not alone. Afghanistan has friends, and this does not please the international counterrevolutionaries."

"TP": Would you like to add any more comments, Ambassador?

(Answer: I would like, through the pages of "TP," to send my congratulations to the secretary general of the PCV [Venezuelan Communist Party], Jesus Faría, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. I would like to wish a great success to this well-known PC [Communist Party] leader, whom we recognize in the USSR as a great friend of the October Revolution.

I am returning to the Foreign Ministry in Moscow, but I hope I will not lose contact with this part of the world.

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SAN TOME PETROLEUM DRILLING SCHOOL DISCUSSED

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 16 May 60 pp 40-41

[Article by Gustavo Coronel]

[Text] Entering San Tome is like entering the ideal Venezuela--what all of Venezuela could be if Venezuelans loved it more and talked less about their pretended and nonexistent love for it. Situated in the Mesa de Guanipa, an apparently arid zone but, agriculturally, a majestically splendid one, the San Tome oil community is a veritable feast to the eyes and hearts of those who love nature--a rare feast in our actual Venezuela so mistreated and impoverished by its spoiled offspring.

It is not that San Tome is without its problems. In the midst of the explosive growth of its enterprise, MENEVEN--a growth stemming from MENEVEN's intensive exploratory activities in Guarico, Anzoategui and the Orinoco Belt--the San Tome field urgently needs more office space, more than 200 new housing units, a larger water tank, a CANTV [National Telephone Company of Venezuela] telephone exchange, additional hospital capacity and many other things. What is not lacking in San Tome is community spirit and the determination to keep the field intact, clean and beautiful. No one who visits San Tome can forget its shaded avenues, the well-kept gardens of the workers' homes, the luxuriant groves of mango, papaya, bayberry, and dozens of other fruit and aromatic trees. Mangoes especially, are San Tome's trademark. There are pineapple-flavored, pear-flavored, but especially, mango-flavored mangoes. The trees, fully laden this month of May with thousands of reddish, green and yellow fruits, convey to the visitor a feeling of being in a prosperous world of plenty, that contrasts, we repeat, with the feeling of ruin and deterioration one experiences in vast portions of Venezuela. Homes are maintained in a state of impeccable cleanliness and care, demonstrating that the sense of emulation--following the example of one's neighbors--is as much a potent energizer of progress as it can be of impoverishment. In Caricuan, Petare, the border zones of Barquisimeto, Los Teques, and virtually all Venezuelan cities, the tendency toward marginality has become so pervasive that no one

even tries to break away from a pattern of living that accords a higher priority to the color television receiver than to clean walls. In San Tome, the attitude that has long prevailed is that of starting from the beginning; that is, by educating oneself, living in harmony with society, helping one's neighbors and being helped by one's neighbors. The San Tome field's thousands of trees are numbered and registered in the MENEVEN offices to ensure their being cared for and maintained as if they were human beings. A nursery stocked with thousands of young trees and plants supplies the inhabitants of the community with replacements and additions for their gardens. In a word, in San Tome there exists a level of civic-mindedness and a quality of life that should be emulated throughout most of the rest of Venezuela and that provides us a vision of what Venezuela could be as compared to the rather sad Venezuela it is.

The Combined Drilling and Training Rig

That meritorious initiatives and creative projects should thrive in an environment like the one we have described is not surprising. One of these projects, in full operation now, is that of the combined drilling and training rigs. The level of drilling activity in Venezuela is at its historical high. There are currently 114 active drilling rigs throughout the country; they will drill more than 1,000 wells in 1980.

The handling of all these rigs and of those to come in the future requires specialized personnel that did not exist at the time of the nationalization, the lack of which has become one of the most severe constraints on the country's drilling activity.

It was therefore decided to create in San Tome a school to train personnel in drilling. Now then, drilling is not something that can be learned comfortably seated in the inviting atmosphere of a classroom. It can only be studied and learned by drilling. The theoretical knowledge involved in drilling is minimal as compared with the level of experience it requires. This is why MENEVEN's national manager of drilling, petroleum engineer G. Valderrama (graduated from the University of Tulsa in 1956-1957), thought of the idea of combined drilling and training rigs; that is, rigs that, at the same time they are drilling wells like any other rig, would also be true open-classroom drilling schools. Valderrama sought help from several universities in setting up the field-training program, relying on the INAPET [Petroleum and Petrochemical Training Institute] for the basic technological training of the candidates to the field course.

Thus, when the young drilling-school trainees arrive in San Tome, they already have the basic theoretical background they need to engage fully in field work. When they arrive there, they are met by the training crew, which consists of the drilling manager himself, two petroleum engineers, five drilling supervisors and one maintenance supervisor, who collectively total 20 years of experience. More important than their requisite

experience, however, is the group's devotion to teaching. This is an uncommon thing in Venezuela, a country where knowledgeable people are many but where those interested in imparting their knowledge are few.

Each of these combined drilling and training rigs costs nearly 20 million bolivars, each is capable of drilling wells to a depth of 3,500 meters, and each is an open-classroom school that enables the national petroleum industry to produce qualified:

--Floor hands

--Tool dressers

--Derrick men

--Drillers

--Drilling foremen

--Area drilling supervisors

--Drilling engineers

Floor hands are trained in 6 months, as are also the tool dressers. Derrick men are graduated in 1 year, drillers in 2 years, drilling foremen in 3 years, and drilling area supervisors only after 4 years of uninterrupted activities. Drilling engineers, basic level, perform almost 1 year of post-graduate field work, which includes 16 weeks as floor hands. This is also an unusual sight in the Venezuela of today: graduate engineers working as roughnecks, to learn the very essence of their occupation in the only manner possible--with greasy hands and sweaty faces.

The only thing that gets dirty in these combined drilling and training rigs is the trainees' hands. The equipment is kept spotlessly clean, almost aseptic, if we may be permitted a certain poetic license. An integral and important part of the training of these men is the notion that efficiency cannot thrive in a dirty environment and that cleanliness is a necessary ingredient of their activity.

Alongside the rig there is an attached hut where instruction is given on the theoretical elements of the course, supplementing the practical training. There, the rig and its components (bits, casing strings, the quadrant and its rotary swivel, the traveling block and its sheaves, the drive equipment, the circulation systems and the safety systems) as well as normal drilling operations and special or nonroutine operations such as directional drilling (controlled deviation of the hole), fishing (recovery of lost tools in the hole), and blowout prevention procedures are all discussed with the trainees.

The near-term goal of the combined drilling and training rig program is to turn out some 250 trained drilling specialists: approximately 100 floor hand, 10 tool dressers, 36 derrick men, 36 drillers, 36 drilling foremen, 20 area drilling supervisors, and some 10 electricians.

As can be imagined, only the trainees who meet all of the theoretical and practical standards, and who achieve the best grades, can hope to reach the top levels of the program. It is an arduous grind, designed to train a drilling elite, using the term elite in its broad sense to denote a group or class that excels in its specialty through the excellence of its training and through its sense of special pride in the efficient performance of its work. It is in the sense of this kind of excellence that Venezuela must lean toward aristocracies in order to strengthen its democracy. A democracy of mediocre people does no country any good, because it will always tend, as Alberto Quiros would say, to equalize its members downward instead of trying to equalize them upward. MENEVEN's San Tome combined drilling rig and training school is an upward equalizing instrument, an instrument for creating excellence, an instrument for training a working elite that Venezuela desperately needs in its effort to raise the nation's level of proficiency, a proficiency level, as we all know, that is not exactly something to be proud of at present. We have written this article on the combined drilling rig and training school because we think it is important for Venezuelans to know that day and night, Sundays and holidays, dozens of Venezuelan youths, with no long weekends or other dodges that make up the world of fantasies of indifferent and mediocre Venezuela, are learning, under the guidance of mature and dedicated Venezuelans, to drill oil wells efficiently, so that we may continue having the copious revenues that can still save us from failure as a nation if we learn to use them wisely.

In the vast spiritual desert that is the Venezuela of today, the example of the San Tome combined drilling rig and training school is another oasis of hope. The oases do exist and are multiplying. Can they drive back the desert?

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